

THE  
**H**IGHLANDERS  
OF  
SCOTLAND



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ILLUSTRATIONS  
BY  
KENNETH  
MACLEAY  
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HIGHLANDERS

OF

SCOTLAND:

BEING

*A SERIES OF PORTRAITS,*

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTICES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

THE PRINCIPAL CLANS AND FOLLOWINGS, AND THE  
RETAINERS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD  
AT BALMORAL,

*In the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*

BY

KENNETH MACLEAY, ESQ., F.S.A.

V.I

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John Brown Esqr.  
Personal Attendant  
1872.

Photographed by Downey.





## PREFACE.

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THE following Portraits and Notices are intended as slight illustrations of the Highlanders of Scotland, in the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Highlanders of the present day differ in many respects from their ancestors of the last century; but the ties of blood and Clanship, the influence of local associations, and the comparative inaccessibility of the districts, have hitherto preserved most of their leading characteristics. In another century, it is probable that these will be, in a great measure, lost. Railroads, with their facilities for transporting natives of the glens to the cities of the plains, and citizens to the remote regions of the Highlands, must, in time, blend more and more the Gael with the Lowlander. Now that the "Land of the Heather" is familiar to all, when Britain is proud of her Highland Regiments,—when so many of her Southern sons migrate annually to seek health and recreation in the north, some record of the People of the Highlands, as they *now* are, may claim a national interest, and prove useful to the future historian.

The Retainers belonging to the Queen's Highland Estate of Balmoral, and Clansmen of the principal families, form the subjects selected to illustrate the Race.

The fixedness of the abode of Highlanders among their own people and in their own districts, apart from any intercourse with strangers, has

enabled them, habitually, to trace back family descent farther than is elsewhere customary, except with the accompaniments of wealth and station. The present advantages of registration may, in the future, enable others of our countrymen to do the same. The feeling of holding a *stake* in the *Past*, has its own value, and its influence over the Future, often bearing fruit in such sentiments as "Though poor, our parents and grandparents were honest ;"\* "Our forefathers were fearless, loyal, and true ; let us never disgrace them." May the many noble qualities and simple virtues thus inherited, with the kindly feeling still subsisting between Chief and Clansman, and the mutual trust uniting all Highlanders in brotherhood, long survive, whatever changes time may bring !

\* In its fullest acceptation, beyond mere reference to money or property, rather *honourably conscientious*.



## A D D E N D A,

*December, 1872.*

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CHANGES SINCE 1868, IN WHICH YEAR THE FOLLOWING NOTICES WERE WRITTEN, AND MOST OF THE PORTRAITS WERE TAKEN.

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*Notice II.*, p. 5.—In March, 1872, the Queen conferred the gold “Victoria Devoted Service” Medal upon John Brown, in recognition of his presence of mind, and of his devotion on the occasion of the attack made by Arthur O’Connor upon Her Majesty, in Buckingham Palace Gardens, on the 29th February, 1872. He has also received (on the 24th May, 1872) the silver “Victoria Faithful Service” Medal, for twenty-two years’ faithful service.

*Notice IV.*, p. 13.—Archibald Brown was promoted to be an upper servant in 1869. He married, in 1872, Emma Johns, who had been for some years one of H.R.H. the Princess Louise’s dressers.

*Notice V.*, p. 17.—Charles Duncan is now in the service of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and since 1868, lives at Birkhall.

*Notice VIII.*, p. 31.—James Morgan having left Their R.H.’s, the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein’s service, was appointed one of the footmen to the Queen in February, 1872.

*Notice XII.*, p. 60.—ERRATUM, line 27. For “Charles Edward, father of the present fourteenth Earl of Perth,” read “Charles Edward, uncle of the present,” &c.

*Notice XIV.*, p. 65.—James Bowman is now in the Queen’s service, continuing as keeper over the same ground, as Her Majesty has taken a lease of the Balloch Buidh Forest.

— William Brown married, in January, 1869, Elizabeth Paterson of the Mains of Monaltrie.

*Notice XXVI.*, p. 138.—In the autumn of 1868, soon after his portrait was taken, John McNaghton went to Glasgow on business connected with his trade, and it is supposed he was there robbed and murdered, as after a mysterious disappearance of four months, his body was found in the Clyde.



## JOHN GRANT,

HER MAJESTY'S HEAD KEEPER AT BALMORAL.

BORN in the village of Auchindryne, Braemar, 10th August, 1810. His father, Alexander Grant, was born 1771; he was by trade a heckler (*Anglicè* flaxdresser) in the winter, and a sawyer in the Braemar forests, during the summer. In 1818, he removed, with his family, from Braemar to Easter Balmoral, where he was employed as gamekeeper and ground officer, by the Earl of Fife (the proprietor at that time), in whose service he continued until his death, in 1846. His wife, Ann MacIntosh, from Coldrach, Braemar, is still alive. She was born in 1781, and is a fine, hale old woman, living at a cottage, built for her by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, in Balmoral village. There were three sons, two of whom are now dead, and one daughter.

John Grant, the subject of the present sketch, was in his eighth year, when his father removed to Balmoral. For nearly half a century, he has traversed the woods and wilds of that varied estate, and his eye is familiar with every feature of the country. For several years he assisted his father in his duties, and in 1832 he was employed as gillie by Sir Robert Gordon, at that time tenant of Balmoral. In 1839 he was made keeper, and held that situation till the death of Sir Robert, in 1847. After that event, he was engaged the same year, as Head Forester by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and entrusted with the management of the Balmoral deer-forest.\* For twelve years he was the constant attendant of the Prince, when deer-stalking; and since the lamented death of his Royal master (who had a great regard for him), John Grant continues at Balmoral, as the Queen's Head Keeper, and resides at Croft, a house built for him on the property. He married, in 1841, Elizabeth Robbie, from the Spittal, and has six sons, one of whom is in the Royal Establishment, and one daughter, called Victoria. He is an excellent and most trustworthy man, very straightforward, shrewd, and discreet, and devotedly attached to his employers.

John Grant's grandfather lived and died in Braemar; the family came there originally from Strathspey, and belong to the clan of the Grants, which is separately illustrated.†

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," p. 103, footnote.

† *Vide* Notice XVII.







JOHN CRANT,  
*Her Majesty's Head Keeper, Balmoral.*





## JOHN BROWN,

HER MAJESTY'S PERSONAL SERVANT.

BORN at Crathienaird, near Balmoral, December 28th, 1827. His father, John Brown, formerly tenant at Crathienaird, and afterwards at the Bush, both farms on the Invercauld property, is still alive; he was in youth a schoolmaster; he married Margaret Leys, daughter of Charles Leys, blacksmith in Aberarder, and had nine sons, of whom six survive, and two daughters.

John, the second son, the subject of this notice, began work at the age of thirteen. In the year 1849 he became one of the Balmoral gillies,\* and was in very frequent attendance on the Queen. In 1851 he permanently entered the Royal Service. By good conduct and intelligence, he gradually rose, and was appointed, 1858, the Queen's Personal Servant in Scotland; this appointment was, in February, 1865, extended to wherever Her Majesty may be; and in December of the same year, Brown was promoted to be an upper servant. Characteristic honesty, steadiness, and devoted faithfulness have uniformly marked his career.

Donald Brown, the grandfather of John Brown, was crofter of Renachatt, opposite Balmoral Castle; he married Janet Shaw, a shrewd, sensible woman, daughter of James Shaw, a native of Badenoch, who was known in the neighbourhood as "Captain" Shaw, having been a Lieutenant in a Highland Regiment, and served with distinction during the War of Independence in America; he married a Miss Macdonald, and his two sons were both officers in the army. The name of Brown has probably been derived from some epithet, first applied to designate an individual, and subsequently adopted as a family surname, according to a custom very prevalent in Scotland. It is the third most common surname in Scotland, and in England the sixth; the estimated population in Scotland, holding this name in 1861, is 33,820.† The Aberdeenshire Browns claim descent from Sir John Brown, of Fordel, in Fifeshire; he joined the Covenanters in the reign of King Charles II.; his estates and title were subsequently forfeited, and he died a prisoner in Leith Fort. One of his sons became a Professor in the University of Utrecht, and, on his return to Scotland, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen; he left a numerous family of sons, chiefly educated for the Church, who eventually obtained livings in Aberdeenshire, and from whom the descent of the families of this name in the county may be inferred.

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 128, footnote.

† Taken from the Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1864; which gives a tabular view of the fifty most common surnames. *Smith* is proved to be the most common, both in Scotland and England. In the former it is estimated at 44,378.





JOHN BROWN,  
*Her Majesty's Personal Servant.*





## WILLIAM ROSS,

### HER MAJESTY'S PIPER.

BORN in the parish of Knockbain, Ross-shire, 27th March, 1823, on the property of Sir Ewan Mackenzie, of Kilcoy. His mother, Margaret Young, died when he was seven years old, and his father, Andrew Ross, a farmer, married again, and emigrated, in 1832, to Upper Canada, where he still lives, near Coburg.

William Ross, the only son by the first wife, remained under the charge of his grandmother, till he enlisted in the 42nd Regiment Royal Highlanders, 1st March, 1839, then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton. William Ross at once commenced learning the bagpipes. He served with his regiment (in which he bore an excellent character) in Corfu, Malta, Bermuda, and Great Britain, till he was selected to be the Queen's Piper, 10th May, 1854,\* which situation he continues to occupy, and is much respected in the Royal Household. He married, in 1852, Mary Davidson (who died in 1861), and has two sons and one daughter. Some of his near relations still reside in Kilcoy.

The Rosses, as a Clan, inhabited the northern part of Ross-shire. Their Gaelic designation is Clan Anrias, or Clan Gille-Anrias† (*Anglicè*, servant of Andrew), derived probably from one of their ancestors having been a priest, devoted to the service of St. Andrew. The Earls of Ross (of whom the earliest mention found, is in the twelfth century), were the Chiefs of this once very powerful clan. Hugh Ross, of Rarichies, brother of the seventh Earl, who left no male descendant, obtained a charter of the lands of Balnagowan, in Ross-shire, in the fourteenth century, and the Rosses of Balnagowan became subsequently Chiefs of the Clan. In the beginning of the eighteenth century Donald Ross, of Balnagowan, having no son, sold the property to General the Honourable Charles Ross, brother of the eleventh Lord Ross, of Halkhead, a family who, although, by a strange coincidence, bearing the same name, came from a perfectly different origin.‡ Ross of Pitcalnie now claims to represent the old Rosses of Balnagowan. The Earl of Ross was one of the eighteen Highland Chiefs who fought at Bannock-

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 152, footnote.

† Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii. p. 224.

‡ The Rosses of Halkhead descended from Godfrey de Ros, who settled in Ayrshire in the twelfth century; their name was derived from the Lordship of Ros, in Yorkshire. On the death of the fourteenth Lord Ross of Halkhead (Co. Renfrew), 1754, without children, the Scotch title became extinct. His sister's son George, fourth earl of Glasgow, obtained the British Peerage of Baron Halkhead, but the estate of Balnagowan went to Lord Ross's cousin, Sir James Lockhart, who thereafter assumed the additional surname of Ross. (Peerages, etc.)

burn,\* 1314. The strength of the Clan in fighting men was in 1427, 2000 ; in 1745, only 500.† The badge worn by the clan is Juniper.‡

The name of Ross now stands sixteenth on the list of the fifty most common surnames in Scotland : the population bearing it in 1861 is estimated at 18,254.§

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i. p. 27.

† Skene, vol. ii. p. 233.

‡ Robertson's "Historical Proofs on Highlanders," second edition, p. 413.

§ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.





WILLIAM ROSS,  
*Her Majesty's Piper.*



*ARCHIBALD ANDERSON BROWN,*

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD'S VALET.

BORN October, 1842. Ninth and youngest son of John Brown, tenant of the Bush Farm: *vide* Notice II.

Archibald A. Brown entered the Royal Service at Windsor, 23rd November, 1863, commencing as Steward's-Room Waiter. He became Wardrobe-Man and Footman to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, 8th August, 1865; and in April, 1866, on account of his excellent conduct, and devotion to Prince Leopold's service, was promoted to be His Royal Highness's Valet.\*

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 129, footnote.







ARCHIBALD ANDERSON BROWN.  
*Servant to H.R.H. The Prince Leopold.*



## DONALD STEWART,

### ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S KEEPERS AT BALMORAL.

BORN at Bualtich, a small farm on the Abergeldie estate, 1827. His father, also Donald Stewart, was the tenant of Bualtich, and married Mary Gordon; he is still an active and robust man, although aged eighty-one.

In 1846, the younger Donald Stewart entered the service of the late Sir Robert Gordon, as stable-helper and assistant-keeper. In 1848 he was engaged by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, as under-forester and assistant to John Grant, with the charge of the deer-hounds.\* His good conduct, activity, and hardihood, recommended him to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness, and to the Queen, in whose service he still continues. He married, in 1853, Margaret Thompson, and has five children.

Donald's great-grandfather, Charles Stewart, came to Deeside, from Argyleshire, 1693. Various reasons are given for Charles's departure from his native county, one of which is the supposition that he was engaged with Argyle's regiment, at the massacre of Glencoe. He became tenant of the farm of Camlet, on the Abergeldie property, and died there at the age of ninety-five. His son (also named Charles) died at Bovaggie, 1833, aged eighty-one. He was the father of the *elder* Donald Stewart, born in 1786, and still living. The family thus appear to be singularly long-lived, and the distance between the generations, great. The Stewarts, as a clan, are separately illustrated.†

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## CHARLES DUNCAN,

BORN, 1826, in the parish of Crathie. His father, Charles Duncan, had a cottage near the farm of Tynabech, nearly opposite Balmoral Castle; he was a wheelwright, and died a few years after the birth of Charles. The widow, May Grant, with her family, removed to Braemar soon after her husband's death.

Charles Duncan, whilst living in Braemar, learnt the trade of house carpenter, and became an excellent workman. He was also very active and energetic, and won the prize at the Braemar gathering, 1848 and 1849, for

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 139, footnote.

† *Vide* Notice XXIX.

the long race, from the old Castle of Braemar to the summit of Craig Cheunnich.\* In the same year he was the successful competitor for tossing the caber. He was employed as gillie at Balmoral in 1849, and in 1850 was engaged as keeper in the Royal Service, which situation he still retains. He has taken every opportunity of improving his mind, and has always been very attentive to his duties. He married, in 1851, Jean Stewart, and has five children ; his residence is now at Roebrech.

The Duncans resided for many years in Glendee, but the time of their first settlement there, or of their subsequent removal to Crathie, is not known. Of old they followed the clan Chattan.

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 123, footnote.





DONALD STEWART, CHARLES DUNCAN,  
*Her Majesty's Keepers at Balmoral.*



## ARCHIBALD FRASER MACDONALD,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S JÄGER.

BORN 19th May, 1842, at Inchnacardoch, near Fort Augustus. His father, John Macdonald, was born in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. He had charge of General Porter's deer forest, on the side of Loch Ness, for several years. During the Queen's stay at Ardverikie, in 1847, the Prince Consort, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson (his Private Secretary), went to Inverness in the royal yacht, through the Caledonian Canal. At Fort Augustus, His Royal Highness saw John Macdonald (who was already known to Mr. Anson), and entered into conversation about a Scotch terrier which Macdonald had with him. A few months after this interview, John Macdonald was appointed Jäger to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in which position he remained till his death (of decline), in May, 1860. He was a very respectable and remarkably fine-looking man. During the earlier years of the royal residence at Balmoral, he generally attended the Queen and the Prince in their Highland excursions.\* John Macdonald married Anne, daughter of John and Katherine Macdonald (maiden name Fraser), who lived near Invermoriston, Inverness-shire. They had five sons,—one of whom died in infancy,—and three daughters. The eldest daughter died of decline in 1866, aged eighteen. The eldest son, John, born in 1838, was in the Diplomatic Service. In 1859 he was appointed Student-Interpreter to the Consulate-General of Japan, and in that capacity attended the Japanese ambassadors during their visit to England in 1862. He was appointed First Assistant and Accountant at Jeddo, May, 1865, but died suddenly of paralysis, April 20th, 1866, at Yokohama. He was a young man of great promise, much esteemed by his official superiors, and would probably have risen rapidly in his profession. The second son, Ewen, born April, 1840, was for some time resident land agent on Viscount Falkland's Cornish estates: he is now in the Queen's service as Agent at Claremont.

The third son, Archibald Fraser, the subject of this notice, entered His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's service as Wardrobe Man, April, 1860. After the sad calamity of December, 1861, he was appointed Wardrobe Man to the Prince of Wales, and in August, 1862, Jäger to His Royal Highness, which situation he still occupies, and is a good servant.

Archibald Fraser Macdonald's paternal grandfather, John Macdonald, was born in Laggan, Inverness-shire, and was Tenant of the Farm of Balgown, in that parish. He was nearly related to his Chief, Glengarry, only one family intervening between these Macdonalds and the succession to the Glengarry estate before its sale.

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 103.

The Macdonalds of old constituted one of the most powerful Clans in Scotland. The great number of those who bore the name, and the variety of influential branches, renders their history somewhat complicated. They are undoubtedly of most ancient Celtic origin. The Clan derive their patronymic from Donald,\* grandson of Somerled, Lord of Argyll, killed in 1164, who married the daughter of Olaf the Red, Norwegian King of the Isles, and acquired a great portion of his territory. Somerled's ancestors had large possessions in Argyll, and his descent is traced back to Suibne, the last independent King of the Gallgael, who died in 1034.† The Macdonalds and other clans of the same race, who inhabited Argyll and the Isles, were anciently included under the designation of the "Siol Cuinn," or race of Coll, a remote ancestor of the tribe.‡ The third in descent from Somerled's grandson Donald, was John of the Isles,§ who lived in the reigns of King David II. and Robert II. By his first wife, Amy, daughter and heiress of another branch of the Macdonalds, he acquired a claim to nearly the whole of his ancestor Somerled's possessions. He married, secondly, Lady Margaret, daughter of King Robert II., and, resigning part of his territories into the King's hands, received from him charters of these lands, in favour of himself and his children by the second marriage. The Lordship of the Isles was also settled on Donald, the eldest son by the King's daughter.|| Donald married the sister of the Earl of Ross, to whose title his son Alexander, Lord of the Isles, succeeded. Alexander's eldest son, John, eleventh Earl of Ross, was the last Lord of the Isles; he was forfeited in 1493, and died in 1498. His son Angus having predeceased him, his line ended with his grandson, known as Donald Dubh, who, after long captivity and many vicissitudes, died in 1545. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, had two other sons, Celestin John, of Lochalsh, whose line ended in a female, and Hugh of Sleat, in Skye, from whom descends the present Lord Macdonald, who is the undoubted representative of the last Lord of the Isles.¶

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 58.

† Skene, vol. ii., pp. 32 and 38.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 35.

§ His father, Angus Og, was the Lord of the Isles celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's Poems. His fidelity to Bruce was rewarded by several gifts of land, and amongst them Glencoe. From a younger son of Angus descended the unfortunate Macdonalds of that Glen. Amongst other independent clans of the same descent as the Macdonalds were the Macallasters, whose ancestor Allaster was a brother of Angus Og and son of Angus Mor. They held Loupe, in Kintyre, till it was sold by the heir male, Colonel Somerville Macallaster, in the present century. (Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 418.

|| By the second marriage, John of the Isles had two other sons, John Mor and Alexander Carrach, ancestor of Keppoch (*vide* Notice XX.) John Mor married Marjory Bisset, heiress of the Glens in Antrim. The Clan Ian Mhor of Isla and Kintyre, or Clan Donald of the South, took their name from him. Their last leader, Sir James Macdonald of Isla, was, in 1615, compelled to fly to Spain, after a serious rebellion and many troubles, greatly due to the influence of the Campbells. The earlier Macdonalds of Isla retained a footing in Ireland till 1585, when Isla's uncle, Sorley Buy, father of the first Earl of Antrim, succeeded in getting possession of the Irish property. (Gregory's "Western Highlands," p. 225.)

¶ *Vide* Notice XIX.



The settlement, however, of the title and certain estates on the eldest son of John, the first Lord of the Isles, by his *second* marriage, could not affect the Chiefship, which by right of blood devolves on the eldest male heir. The children of the first marriage (whose legitimacy has been proved\*) had therefore necessarily the only claim to the Chiefship. The two elder branches becoming extinct, it devolved on the descendants of Ronald, the youngest son of the first wife. These were known as the Clan Ronald, of which the chief branches were Knoidart, Glengarry, and Moidart. On the extinction of the former, Glengarry succeeded to their possessions, and asserted the right of Chiefship, which they have ever since maintained. The Moidart family having retained their possessions at a time when a general proscription had weakened the rest of the Clan Ronald, placed themselves at the head of the Clan led by John, surnamed Moidartach,† a natural son of the Laird of Moidart's brother. He assumed in 1531 the title of Captain of Clanranald, which his descendants in later times converted into Macdonald of Clan Ranald, a style which Glengarry claims as Chief. The Captains of Clanranald, however, led a very considerable portion of the Clan for many generations.

The Glengarry branch adopted the spelling of Macdonnell, which is an immaterial variety, serving as a distinction.‡ Donald Macdonnell of Glengarry, in 1581, had a serious feud with the Mackenzies, his neighbours in Ross-shire, which lasted some years, and considerably disturbed the peace of the Highlands.§ His grandson, Æneas Macdonnell of Glengarry, joined the Royalist army under Montrose in 1644, and continued with him throughout his campaigns. At the Restoration, Æneas Macdonnell was created a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Macdonnell and Aros, 1660; but dying without male issue, the title became extinct. The estates and Chiefship devolved on the heir-male, Alexander Macdonnell of Scothouse, great-grandson of Donald Macdonnell of Glengarry.||

The Macdonalds were all "out" in 1715, and almost all in 1745.¶ Glengarry joined the Earl of Mar in 1715, and fought at Sheriffmuir. Prince Charles slept on the floor of Glengarry's house at Invergarry, after the battle of Culloden. The Chief and his son were subsequently imprisoned for some time at the Tower, and were attainted.\*\*

\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 97.

† *Ibid.* p. 104. Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 421.

‡ The Gaelic name for Donald is Donuil; the genitive form is inflected by the letter *h*, which changes the sound of the initial *D*. The spelling of MacConnell is in fact nearest to the Gaelic pronunciation; the name has no final *z*.

§ Gregory, p. 218. *Vide* Notice XXIII.

|| "Douglas Peerage" and "The Scottish Nation."

¶ The Macdonalds claimed the right of the line of battle, which post of honour was assigned to them by Bruce at Bannockburn. They waived this claim at Culloden, in deference to Prince Charles's wish, a dispute having arisen on the subject between them and Lord George Murray. (Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 241.)

\*\* Browne, vol. iii., p. 259.

The late Colonel Alexander Ranaldson Macdonnell of Glengarry and Clanranald, was a fine specimen of a Highland chief. He died in February, 1828, from injuries received in effecting his daughter's escape from the wreck of the steamer "Stirling," wrecked at Innerscaddell Ardgour. His estate was so much mortgaged and encumbered that his son was obliged to sell it, retaining only the ruins of the old castle of Invergarry, which stand on the north-west bank of Loch Oich. He emigrated to Australia with his family and many of his Clan; but subsequently returned to Scotland, and died at Inverie, in Knoidart, in 1852. His son, Charles Macdonnell of Glengarry, is the present Chief: he resides in New Zealand.

The branch headed by the Captain of Clan Ranald fought gallantly under Montrose and Dundee. They were also at Sheriffmuir. When Prince Charles first arrived on the West Coast of Scotland in 1745, he was joined by young Clanranald, who adhered to his cause with great devotion, and was subsequently attainted. The elder Clanranald and his wife assisted the Prince during his wanderings in the Western Highlands after Culloden, and were consequently apprehended by the Government, but liberated after a short captivity.\* The family is now represented by Reginald George Macdonald of Clan Ranald. The Macdonalds of Glencoe were also on the Jacobite side in 1745.

In 1745 the strength of the Macdonalds was—Sleat, 700; Clanranald, 700; Glengarry, 500; Keppoch, 300; Glencoe, 130: in all, 2,330.†

The Badge of the Clan is Heather; the War-cry, "Fraoch eilean," or the Heather Island. Glengarry has also "Creag an Fitheach," the Raven's Crag, from a hill behind the castle.‡

The surname of Macdonald is the second of the most general surnames in Scotland. The population bearing it in 1861 is estimated at 37,572.§

\* Browne, vol. iii., p. 287.

‡ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.

† Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

§ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.



ARCHIBALD FRASER MACDONALD,  
*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Jäger.*



*WILLIAM MACDONALD,*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PIPER.\*

BORN 1843, at Esgard, in Glen Urquhart. His father, Alexander Macdonald, was born in 1807, in Glen Urquhart, on the Earl of Seafield's property, and is a sawmiller in Lord Seafield's employment. He married Mary Chisholm, born in the same glen, and has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is a tenant in Strathspey; the second, Alexander, is Piper to Mr. Macpherson, of Glen Truim; one of the daughters, wife of Donald Macdougall, smith, in Glen Urquhart, was painted by Phillips, in one of his last sketches, entitled "The Cradle."

William Macdonald, the youngest son, was two years in Badenoch, in the employment of Mr. Macpherson, of Glen Truim, as gamekeeper, and afterwards two and a half years with John Fisher, Esq., tenant of the Shooting of Colonel Macpherson, of Belleville, also in Badenoch. William Macdonald was appointed Piper to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1865. He is a very unassuming man, and a good servant. His ancestors followed Glengarry, as their Chief.

\* Dressed in the tartan of the Duke of Rothesay, one of H.R.H.'s titles.







WILLIAM MACDONALD,  
*H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Piper,*



JAMES MORGAN,

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE AND PRINCESS  
CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN'S SERVANT.

BORN 24th October, 1838, at Geanachall Cottage, in the Parish of Crathie, on the estate of Abergeldie. His father, John Morgan, was a tailor, and lived at Geanachall till his death, January, 1867; he married Johanna Cameron, whose family came into Aberdeenshire from a distance.

James Morgan commenced as gillie, at Balmoral, in 1857. He was frequently in attendance on H.R.H. the Prince Consort, when deer-stalking,\* and since 1861, on the Queen and the Princesses; in consequence of this, he was taken permanently into the Royal Service in June 1866, and appointed as Highland Servant and Footman to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, July, 1866. His eldest Brother, John Morgan, was engaged by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1858, as keeper, and has now charge of the White Month, and other distant parts of the Balmoral Deer Forest, with the Glassalt Sheil, at the Head of Loch Muick, for his residence. Both the brothers are extremely steady and well conducted.

James Morgan's grandfather removed from Micras to Tornanan, upon the Abergeldie property, about the year 1795. He was for twenty years a well-known character in Dee-side, as carrier between Abergeldie and Aberdeen. The family from which he was descended, came from Glen-Shee, in Perthshire, and settled in Micras, a few years after the marked era of 1745. There are still several families of the name of Morgan in Braemar, Glencairn, and Ballater. They joined the following of the Farquharsons of Glen-Shee in all feuds. The Clan MacKay, which is separately illustrated, bore the name of Clan Morgan in Sutherland and Caithness.†

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 204.

† Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 287.







JAMES MORGAN,  
*Servant to Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.*



## ARGYLLMAN.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

BORN at Kenmore, on the west shore of Lochfyne, parish of Inverary, 1810. His father, Duncan Campbell, was a fisherman and tenant at Kenmore, on the Duke of Argyll's property. Duncan married Ann Bell, of the same parish, and had eight sons and three daughters; he died in February, 1868, aged 84.

Colin Campbell, the subject of this notice, follows his father's occupation as fisherman and tenant, and also resides at Kenmore; he married Katherine Bell\* (not related to his mother), and has six children.

His grandfather, also named Colin Campbell, lived at Kenmore as fisherman; he died of cholera, 1832; his wife's name was Janet Macvicar. The great-grandfather of the subject of the portrait witnessed, as a spectator, the battle of Falkirk.

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## BREADALBANE MAN.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

BORN January 5th, 1801, at Aberfeldy, Perthshire. His father, Alexander Campbell, was a labourer on the Marquis of Breadalbane's property. He served as a corporal in the Breadalbane Fencibles;† he died in 1856, aged 80. His wife's name was Mary Kennedy; and they had three sons and two daughters.

John Campbell, the subject of this notice, lives at Aberfeldy, and works as a quarryman. He was one of the Queen's body-guard of Breadalbane Highlanders during the Queen's visit to Taymouth, 1842. He married Margaret Stewart, and has three children.

John's grandfather, Donald Campbell, married Janet Menzies. The family have been on the Breadalbane property for upwards of six generations.

\* Bell is a common name in the parish of Inverary; they were originally MacMillans, descended from the MacMillans of Locharkaig, followers of Lochail, but changed their name when living in the Campbell country. (Memorandum by Mr. Robertson, Chamberlain to the Duke of Argyll.)

† Embodied in 1793, and disbanded in 1798,—except the 3rd battalion, continued till 1802. The whole force was 2300 men, of whom 1600 were from the Breadalbane estate. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 280.)

The very numerous Clan of the Campbells can lay claim to an old Celtic descent, notwithstanding the Norman origin which has frequently been assigned to them.\* Ancient MS. genealogies deduce them† from the family of O'Duin, Lords of Loch ow,‡ (or Loch awe). The name of Campbell may be derived from two Gaelic words, Cam-beul, signifying "crooked mouth," or may possibly have been taken from the district of Cowal, where they had early possessions.§ The clan have another designation in Gaelic, "Clan Diarmad na'n Tore," or "Diarmad of the wild boar," after an ancient Pictish hero, on which account the Campbells bear a boar's head as their crest.|| Their original territory was in the earldom of Garmoran, lying on the west coast, between North and South Argyll. In the reign of Alexander III. (1249) the Campbells were divided into two great branches, afterwards distinguished by the patronymics of MacArthur and MacCailin-mor. Bruce bestowed on Arthur Campbell the keeping of Dunstaffnage, and part of Lorn; his descendants acquired Strachur in Cowall, and part of Glen Dochart and Glenfalloch. In the reign of James I., John MacArthur Campell was beheaded at Inverness, 1427,¶ and his property forfeited, with the exception of Strachur, and some lands in Perthshire, which remained to his descendants; but although they were, the senior line, they could not contend against the more successful rise of the second branch.

The first of the MacCailin-mor branch noticed is Gillespie Cambel, witness to a charter by Alexander III., in 1266.\*\* Colin Campbell of Lochow was knighted by King Alexander III., 1280, and, acquiring large property and distinction, he was styled Mor, or Great, and his descendants were therefore called MacCailing-mor.†† His son Sir Neil married Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert I., from which time the MacCailing-mor branch rapidly increased in power and territory, till the misfortune of the MacArthur Campbells enabled them to place themselves at the head of the clan.†† In the reign of James I., Sir Duncan Campbell was made a Lord of Parliament, 1445, by the title of Lord Campbell; he died in 1453. His second son, Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenurchy, was the ancestor of the Breadalbane family. The first Lord Campbell's eldest son predeceased him, he was therefore succeeded by his grandson Colin, second Lord Campbell, who married Isobel Stewart, daughter and coheirress of John, Lord of Lorn; he obtained a charter of the Lordship of Lorn, and was created Earl of Argyll by James II., 1457.‡‡ Colin, the third Earl, fell at Flodden. Archi-

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 280.

† *Ibid.* p. 281.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 439.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 440.

¶ Tytler's "History of Scotland," vol. iii., p. 217.

\*\* Gillespie is supposed to have been heritable sheriff of Argyll, but the family did not possess heritable property in Argyllshire till the reign of Robert the Bruce. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 282.)

†† Skene, vol. ii., p. 283.

‡‡ "Peerages," etc.

bald, the eighth Earl, lived in the troubled times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. He succeeded his father in 1638; King Charles I. created him a Marquis, 1641; he joined the Covenanters, and, in 1644, the Convention of Estates appointed him Commander-in-chief of the forces raised against Lord Huntly's Royalist army. These forces received a very severe defeat from Montrose at the battle of Inverlochy, 1645.\* After the execution of King Charles I., Argyll placed the crown on the head of Charles II. at Scone, 1650-51, but subsequently submitted to Cromwell and the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he was tried for high treason, and executed, 1661. His son Archibald, Lord Lorn, although he had fought for Charles II. at the battle of Dunbar, was also tried and condemned, but he was released in 1663, and restored to the earldom. He afterwards took an active part in politics, and having shown scruples in subscribing to the Test Act, in 1681, he was tried, condemned, and his estates forfeited. He escaped from the Castle of Edinburgh to the Continent; but, on the death of Charles II., having concerted an invasion against James VII., he was seized in Renfrewshire, and beheaded, 1685. Archibald, tenth Earl, espoused the side of William and Mary, and was created Duke, 1701. The second Duke commanded the Government forces against the Jacobite army at Sheriffmuir, 1715, and was greatly distinguished in politics; he was created Duke of Greenwich in 1718. He died in 1743, leaving five daughters; and his brother succeeded him as third Duke. The latter built the castle of Inverary,† and died in 1761. He was succeeded by his cousin John Campbell, of Mamor, son of the first Duke's brother, and great-grandfather of the present eighth Duke.

Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, third son of the first Lord Campbell, was the ancestor of the Breadalbane family; he was born in 1400, and married Margaret Stewart, second daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord of Lord. Sir Colin built the castle of Kilchuirn, on Lochawe; his son Sir Duncan was killed at Flodden. A subsequent Sir Colin, who died in 1584, built the old castle of Taymouth, and also Edinample, on Loch Earn. Sir Robert Campbell, of Glenurchy, who was served heir to an elder brother in 1640, left several sons, who founded separate families. His grandson Sir John, born about 1635, was created Earl of Breadalbane in 1681, by King Charles II., with remainder to whichever son he designated in writing, whom failing, to certain other heirs. The first Earl served the Government of William III. and Mary, and was implicated in the massacre of Glencoe. He passed over his eldest son, Duncan, Lord Ormelie, in fixing the succession, so that his second son and grandson, (both bearing the name of John) became successively second and third Earls. The latter died in 1782, without a surviving son, when a descendant of Colin Campbell of Mochaster,

\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 363.

† The Queen visited Inverary, August 18th, 1847. Vide "Leaves from the Journal," pp. 80 and 81.



second son of the above Sir Robert, succeeded as fourth Earl, and was created Marquis in 1831. His son, the second Marquis, died in 1862, without issue. The present Earl of Breadalbane is descended from William Campbell of Glenfalloch, third son of Sir Robert.\* The estates are very extensive, stretching beyond the actual district of Breadalbane, and reaching from Loch Tay to Oban; but, owing to numerous emigrations early in the century, the country is thinly populated. The Queen and the Prince Consort visited Taymouth in 1842, remaining there from the 7th to the 10th of September. The late Marquis of Breadalbane had a large body of his own Highlanders, as a guard of honour on the occasion.†

The Campbells, as a Clan, acquired large possessions through the misfortunes of their neighbours, the MacDonalds, MacGregors, etc. The number of proprietors and landowners of the name of Campbell is very large. The strength of the Clan, in 1745, was computed to be,—Argyll, 3000; Breadalbane, 1000; Campbell of Lochnell, 1000; in all, 5000.‡

The badge of the Clan is Bog-Myrtle; the war-cry, "Cruachan," from Ben-Cruachan, in Argyllshire.§ Campbell stands seventh on the list of the most numerous surnames in Scotland; the population bearing it in 1861 is reckoned at 31,555.||

\* "Peerages," etc.

† *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," pp. 23 to 31.

‡ Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

§ Robertson, p. 414.

|| Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.



COLIN CAMPBELL  
*Argyllman.*

JOHN CAMPBELL,  
*Breadalbane Man.*



## ATHOLEMEN.

DONALD MACBEATH.

BORN 1831, at Ruidhe-na-Coileach. His father, Archibald MacBeath, was born at Clachglas, in Glen Tilt, 1790: he afterwards became tenant of Ruidhe-na-Coileach (the shealing of the grouse), a small farm lying under the east shoulder of Ben-y-Ghlo, whence he removed to Middle Bridge, and subsequently to a lodge at Blair Castle, where he died in 1856. He married Janet McGlashan, daughter of Neil McGlashan, in Upper Strathgroy, (on the Duke of Athole's property); she is still alive; they had seven sons and three daughters.

Donald, the fourth son, the subject of this notice, began herding cattle in the woods at Blair, at ten years old. He was afterwards ploughman with Captain Small, in Strathardle, but at the age of eighteen enlisted in the 92nd Highlanders. He served with that corps for a year, after which his friends bought him out, and he entered the late Duke of Athole's service, as one of the hillmen employed in looking after the deer. He was very efficient in this duty, quick, yet wary. In December, 1851, he again enlisted and entered the Scots Fusilier Guards, Colonel (afterwards General) Knollys in command. Donald's family were anxious that he should again be bought out, but the Duke of Athole recommended that the young soldier should be left to follow his military inclination. Donald became corporeal in 1852, and was distinguished for excellent shooting at Hythe in 1853. He embarked with his regiment in February, 1854, and served throughout the Crimean War. He was present at Alma (on which day he was made sergeant), Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sevastopol, but never received a wound, although he had fourteen bullet-holes in his clothes, after Inkermann. In October, 1854, (having volunteered for the duty), he served as Sergeant of the Sharpshooters of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was constantly engaged in advance of the trenches, keeping down the fire of the Russians, with occasional encounters with the enemy's columns sent out to drive the Sharpshooters away. He "displayed at all times great courage and coolness."\*† He was made Sergeant Instructor of Musketry of his

\* Certificate from Major Goodlake, Coldstream Guards, in command of Sharpshooters, October and November, 1854.

† On the night of the 6th of September, 1855, Captain Buckley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was killed whilst visiting the sentries in advance of the covering parties; one sentry was also killed, and another struck down, the shots passing through the back of MacBeath's jacket. Drill-Sergeant Craig and Drummer Smith brought in the body of Captain Buckley, for which service they each received the Victoria Cross. MacBeath, after assisting in their search, went among the Russian rifle-pits, to rescue the wounded sentry Sankey, whom he carried on his back, amidst a murderous fire of grape and small arms, into the advanced sap, and who ultimately recovered. (Certificate, dated 30th January, 1858, from James Craig, V.C., Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Foot, late Sergeant, Scots Fusilier Guards.)

battalion in 1856, returned with the Guards in July the same year, and obtained his discharge the following November. He has the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, the Crimean and Turkish medals.

Donald MacBeath joined the Athole Highlanders in 1850. He was Sergeant of the Guard at Mar Lodge when the Athole Highlanders visited the Duke of Leeds, and attended the Braemar Gathering in 1851. After Donald left the Army, the late Duke of Athole made him Sergeant-Major of the Athole Highlanders, with charge of the arms, which he still continues. He was also the Duke's Deer Stalker.\* In 1864 the present Duke of Athole gave Donald MacBeath charge of the Athole Deer Forest as Head Forester. MacBeath has taken all the first prizes for Highland games at the Athole Gatherings, and took the first prize for throwing the light hammer at the meeting of the Glasgow Celtic Society, 1857; he is a straightforward, upright man, and, though "dauntless in war," very gentle in private life. He married, in 1857, Jane Crichton, daughter of a slater at Meikle, and has four sons and one daughter.

Donald's grandfather, Finlay MacBeath, lived at Clachglas, in Glen Tilt, where his ancestors had been for many generations. He removed to Ruidhe-na-Coileach, in 1790; he had six sons. Finlay's father, Archibald MacBeath, was "out in the '45," under Lord George Murray, and fought at Culloden. His target was long preserved in the house at Ruidhe-na-Coileach, and Donald's father remembered it employed as a baking-board, but it has now disappeared.

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## WILLIAM DUFF.

BORN June 20th, 1810, at Bal-Archibald, on the property of Mr. Stewart, of Ballechan. His father, Alexander Duff, born in 1785, was a Crofter at Crapaig, on the Athole property, and afterwards moved to Ballechan, where he worked in the woods; he now keeps the Ledpetty toll, near Dunkeld. His wife, Isabella Macrae, has been dead twenty years; her father, Daniel Macrae,† lived at Cluny, in Athole. Alexander Duff has two sons.

Willie Duff, the eldest son, helped his father, and also learnt the trade of a shoemaker at Balnamuir. He entered the late Duke of Athole's service as game-watcher, in 1839, and lived at Loch Ordie Lodge for seven years; he was moved to the West Lodge (three miles from Dunkeld) in 1847, where he still is. From his willing disposition and ready handiness, Willie had an important share in all the late Duke's sports. In otter-hunting, he carried the spade and implements for unearthing the otter. As

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 232.

† The Macraes are a minor Clan in Ross-shire—they followed the Mackenzies of Seaforth, and were famed for their great size and courage, and also for their taste for poetry and music. Their badge is the Fir-club-moss.



a fisherman, he is most patient and skilful; he always rowed the Duke's boat on the Tay, and is now the Duchess Dowager's fisherman at Dunkeld. Willie Duff joined the Athole Highlanders in 1839, and was Lord Glenlyon's henchman at the Eglinton Tournament. Willie has read a great deal, and has a curious amount of miscellaneous information; he ties salmon flies very dextrously, and can knit stockings of elaborate patterns; he sings Gaelic songs extremely well, and, when younger, his voice had much pathetic sweetness; he is a good performer on the violin and bass, and writes down music from ear. Willie Duff married Ellen Duff, daughter of Donald Duff, Ballechan; their respective grandfathers were first cousins; she died at Loch Ordie. Only one daughter survived childhood; she is now a widow, with two children, and lives with her father.

Willie's grandfather, William Duff, died about forty years ago. His forefathers for many generations lived at Sock, near Balnamuir, on the Athole property.

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The district of Athole is the earliest mentioned in Scottish history, and has, from a remote period, preserved its name and its boundaries unaltered.\* It was one of the seven ancient Maordoms, or provinces of the North of Scotland.† The hereditary Maormors, or chiefs, ruled over their respective tribes till the Saxon‡ title of Earl was introduced, in the reign of Edgar Atheling. The first Earl of Athole was Madach, son of Edgar's uncle, Donald Bane;§ the second was Malcolm, son of Duncan, Edgar's brother, and grandson of King Malcolm Ceanmor.|| Henry, grandson of the second Earl, was the fourth and last Earl of Athole of Celtic race. His eldest son predeceased him,¶ and left three daughters, whose husbands successively possessed the title (*vide* Notice XXX.). The last of these heiresses left a daughter, whose husband, John de Strathbogie, became in her right, ninth Earl of Athole, and was succeeded by direct descendants, till, in 1314, the twelfth Earl was forfeited for a revolt against King Robert the Bruce. The title was afterwards bestowed successively on several different individuals, one of whom was Walter, the second son of King Robert II., by his second marriage, with Eupham Ross. Earl Walter was implicated in the conspiracy which led to the murder of his nephew, King James I., for which he was beheaded, and his title and estates forfeited, 1437.

The earldom of Athole was conferred, in 1457, by King James II., on his half-brother, Sir John Stewart of Balveny, eldest son of Sir James

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 127.

† *Ibid.* vol. i., p. 128.

|| *Ibid.*

† *Ibid.* vol. i., Appendix.

§ *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 139.

¶ *Ibid.*

Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn (*vide* Notice XXX.), and Queen Johanna, Dowager of King James I. The fifth Earl of this Stewart line died in 1595, without male issue. Through his eldest daughter, Lady Dorothea Stewart, who married William Murray, second Earl of Tullibardine, the title eventually passed to the family of Murray; Lady Dorothea's son, John Murray, obtaining a fresh creation as Earl of Athole, 1629. His son was created Marquis, 1676; and the Marquis's son was created Duke, 1703. The latter's eldest surviving son, William, Marquis of Tullibardine, joined the Earl of Mar in the rising of 1715,\* for which he was attainted, and the family honours settled on his next brother, James. The Marquis of Tullibardine unfurled Prince Charles's standard at Glenfinnan, 1745,† he was taken prisoner in 1746, and died, unmarried, in the Tower of London, in July of the same year. Duke James's eldest daughter, heiress of the estates, married her cousin-german, the heir male of the title,—he was the eldest son of Lord George Murray, Lieutenant-General of Prince Charles's forces, 1745-6; he succeeded his uncle, Duke James, as third Duke in 1764, and was the father of John, fourth Duke, the great-grandfather of the present seventh Duke.

The inhabitants of Athole were always closely united amongst themselves, and attached to their own district. They consisted (in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) mainly of the Robertsons, Stewarts, and Fergusons,‡ also of the Smalls, Spaldings, Glen Tilt Macintoshes, and other broken names in Athole. They followed the Earls of Athole, who, from their extensive superiorities in the district, could raise a considerable number of their own vassals, and, being warlike and spirited leaders, were readily joined by others. The adherence of the smaller proprietors in Athole seems, however, always to have been of an independent nature. In 1644, the Atholemen, consisting almost entirely of Robertsons and Stewarts joined Montrose's army, under command of Patrick Græme, of Inchbrakie, known as Black Pate, uncle of Robertson of Lude, and distinguished themselves extremely.§ In 1689, Blair Castle was held by Stewart of Ballechan, the Marquis of Athole's Chamberlain. The eldest son, Lord Murray, favoured the Revolution party, and assembled twelve hundred of his father's vassals, but they refused to join King William III.'s party; filling their bonnets with water, at the little river Banvie, in front of Blair Castle, they drank to the health of King James, and left Lord Murray's standard.|| Soon afterwards, they fought at Killiecrankie under Dundee.¶ In 1745, five hundred Atholemen, under the Marquis of Tullibardine, joined the Earl

\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 266.

† *Ibid.* vol. iii., p. 20.

‡ In the Roll of 1587 the Fergussons are named among the septs of Mar and Athole; their badge is the Little Sunflower; the Clan is numerous about Loch Earn Head.

§ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 336.

|| *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 152.

¶ "Fifteen hundred as reputed men for arms as any in the Kingdom," quoted from Mackay's Memoirs in Browne's "Highlander's," vol. ii., p. 153.

of Mar;\* they followed Lord George Murray in the campaigns of 1745-46, and fought at the battle of Culloden.†

The late Duke of Athole possessed much of the chivalry, energy, and impulsiveness which characterized the old Highland chiefs, with all the attributes of a leader whose influence was founded on the personal attachment of his people. Soon after succeeding his father, as second Baron Glenlyon, he took part in the tournament given by the Earl of Eglinton in 1839, and armed and equipped a body of men to attend him on that occasion, which was the origin of the present corps of Athole Highlanders. On the Queen's first visit to Scotland in 1842, Her Majesty accepted luncheon at Dunkeld, on the 7th of September. Lord Glenlyon (who was then almost blind from temporary inflammation of the eyes) summoned his own men, and also requested the different proprietors in Athole, to meet him with their followers. All "turned out" joyfully, and joined Lord Glenlyon at different points, on the road from Blair to Dunkeld; he marched into Dunkeld on the evening of the 6th of September, at the head of eight hundred and seventy men, who were all encamped for the night within the grounds of Dunkeld House, then the residence of the old Duchess of Athole, widow of the fourth Duke. The Queen and the Prince Consort, on the 7th of September, inspected the whole line of Highlanders, and the Athole proprietors were severally presented to Her Majesty.‡ When the Queen resided at Blair Castle, in 1844, the Athole Highlanders performed the duties of guard to Her Majesty, and, in recognition of this service, the Queen was pleased to bestow upon the corps a pair of colours, which were presented to the Athole Highlanders, in the presence of Prince George of Cambridge, the present Commander-in-Chief, in 1845. The last occasion on which the Athole Highlanders appeared before the Queen, during the lifetime of Duke George, was at the opening of the Glasgow Waterworks by Her Majesty at Loch Katrine, October 14th, 1859, when the Atholemen marched from Bucklyvie Station (on the Forth and Clyde Railway) to Loch Ard, and thence across the hills to Loch Katrine, with two guns (three-pounders), from which the Royal Salute was fired after the ceremony.

The strength of the Atholemen in 1745 was computed at 3,000;§ the badge is Juniper. The Athole tartan has a peculiarity different from other tartans, as, instead of belonging to a particular name or clan, it is the tartan of the district, and all residing in Athole have a right to wear it.

\* *Ibid.* p. 282.

† In 1778, John, fourth Duke of Athole, obtained authority to raise a regiment. One thousand men were recruited and embodied at Perth, under his uncle, Colonel James Murray. At the peace of 1783, they were marched to Portsmouth; but, having enlisted either for three years or the duration of the war, they considered themselves aggrieved, and declined to embark for the East Indies. They were afterwards disbanded at Berwick, according to the original agreement.

‡ *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 21.

§ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.





DONALD MACBEATH,      WILLIAM DUFF,  
*Atholmen.*





## THE CAMERONS.

### JOHN CAMERON.

BORN 1812, at Meoble, parish of Ardnamurchan, on the property of Sir Ewen Cameron of Fassifern. His father, Ewen Cameron, was a ferryman at Lochy Ferry, having removed to Lochiel's property soon after 1812. He married Jessie Cameron, from Dochmarsie, Lochaber.

John Cameron is a farmer at Mucomer. He was at one time manager for the late Glengarry. His first wife was Jessie, daughter of John Cameron, farmer, Glenroy, and grand-daughter of Captain Ewen Cameron, brother of Sir Allan Cameron of Erracht, who raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, in 1793. John Cameron married secondly in 1862, Angusina, daughter of Angus Campbell, merchant at Arnisdale, Glenelg, and by her has three children.

His grandfather was Donald Cameron, of Invereilort. Previous to settling at Invereilort, he attended the present Lochiel's great-grandfather Charles Cameron, as personal servant during his exile in France. Donald is said to have been afterwards shielded from some little smuggling difficulties, by the circumstance of the Captain of the Revenue Cutter having been at School with his old master. He married Mary Cameron, of the branch called "Sliochd Dubh."

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### COLIN CAMERON.

BORN in 1843, at Strathpfeffer, parish of Fodderty, on the property of the Countess of Cromartie. His father, Donald Cameron, is still alive, aged seventy, and lives in Strathpfeffer. He married Unie (or Hannah) Stewart.

Colin Cameron is a policeman, now stationed at Newton-More, and formerly at Fort William; he is a member of the Lochaber Volunteer Corps, and is unmarried.

His grandfather's name was John Cameron, and his grandmother was Lilly McKenzie.

The ancestor of the family removed from Lochaber as one of a body-guard of Camerons, sent to Ross-shire, with a daughter of the Lochiel of the time, who married MacKenzie of Allangrange.

The Camerons or Clan Chameron appear to be of ancient Celtic origin,\* although tradition derives them from a Royal Dane, who assisted at the restoration of Fergus II. in 404, said to have been called Cameron, from the Gaelic words *cam shron*, or crooked nose.† They originally formed part of the Clan Chattan, but were a separate Clan after the middle of the 14th century, if not earlier.‡ Their earliest possessions were the portion of Lochaber, to the east of the Loch and River Lochy.§ The Camerons consisted originally of three septs, the Clan Mhic Mhartin, or MacMartins of Letterfinlay, the Clan Mhic Ghillony, or Camerons of Strone, and the Sliochd Shoirle Ruaidh, or Camerons of Glennevis. Allan MacOchtry, or son of Uchtred, is said to have been the Chief in the reign of King Robert II., at which time the Camerons had a feud with the Clan Chattan, about the lands of Glen Luy, and Loch Arkaig, in Lochaber. Tradition relates that the Camerons fought against the Clan Chattan, in the judicial combat at Perth, 1396.|| Donald Dubh¶ led the Clan at the Battle of Harlaw, 1411. He left the Lord of the Isles in 1429, and joined the banner of King James I., with whose forces he was present at the Battle of Inverlochy in 1431. When Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was soon afterwards liberated, he revenged himself on the Camerons for their desertion of him, and forced Donald Dubh to retire to Ireland, giving his lands of Locheil to McLean of Coll, who was killed by the Camerons in Lochaber; John, Earl of Ross, granted Lochiel afterwards to MacLean of Lochbuy, and later to Celestine, Lord of Loch Alsh. As their feud with the MacLeans continued, the Camerons acknowledged Loch Alsh's claim, and became his vassals in Lochiel.\*\* Previous to Donald, the Letterfinlay family are said to have been at the head of the Clan, and as Lochiel was styled Captain of the Clan, it is supposed that he was the nearest cadet, and that he married the daughter of the Chief. It is probable that on returning from Ireland, the MacMartins were unable to resume their position, and that the Lochiel family then assumed the Chiefship.†† From Donald Dubh, the chiefs of Lochiel take their patronymic of MacChonnel Dubh. Donald's son, Allan, obtained a Charter from Celestine, Lord of Loch Alsh, in 1472.‡‡ Allan MacChonnel Dubh was slain in a conflict with the MacIntoshes, and Macdonalds of Keppoch; he was succeeded by his son Ewan Allanson, who made his submission to King James IV., on the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles in 1495. He was forfeited in 1504, for joining the Insurrection of Donald Dubh of the Isles, but in 1514 was appointed with Lauchlanson§§ guardian of Lochaber. Together with Keppoch, he assisted the Clanronald in 1544, in plundering Lovat's lands, and having supported all the rebellions raised by the Earl of Lennox, he was imprisoned in the Castle of Ruthven in

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 58.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Gregory's "Highlands and Islands," p. 75.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 194.

|| *Vide* Notices XXII. and XXVII.

¶ Distinct from Donald Dubh of the Isles.

\*\* Gregory, p. 76.

†† Skene, vol. ii., pp. 195, 196.

‡‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 194.

§§ *Vide* Notice XXIV.

Badenoch, and executed at Elgin, 1546.\* In 1552 the Camerons under Ewen beg Donaldson, held out against the Regent Arran. Their leader died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his brother, another Donald Dubh, who was put to death about 1567, by the instrumentality of his Uncles, Ewen Cameron of Erracht,† and John Cameron of Kinlochiel, younger sons of Ewen Allanson. The succession devolved on Allan, infant son of John Dubh, Donald's younger brother. Allan was removed to the care of his mother's relations, the MacLeans of Dowart, whilst the Clan was governed by Erracht and Kinlochiel. They were opposed by Donald MacEwen beg,—natural son of a former chief. Having consented to a disadvantageous treaty with the MacIntoshes, they were forced by the rest of the Clan Chameron to repudiate it, and attack the MacIntoshes. Erracht was murdered at the Castle of Inverlochry; and Kinlochiel, banished from Lochaber, was eventually executed at Dunstaffnage. Young Allan the Chief was finally recalled to Lochaber, about 1585:‡ He fought under Huntly's banner at the Battle of Glenlivet in 1594, and forfeited his lands about 1598. In that year he joined Hector MacLean, and MacLeod of Dunvegan, in an invasion of Isla, and gained a victory over the MacDonalds at Bern Bige. In 1613, the seventh Earl of Argyll raised a claim to Lochaber, an ancestor having formerly purchased the claims of MacLean, of Lochbuy, Locheil consented to take a charter from Argyll which gave offence to Huntly, who was superior of a great part of Lochaber. Erracht, Kinlochiel, and Glennevis joined Huntly's side, and he obtained letters of fire and sword against Lochiel, who continued an outlaw for many years, but having become involved in a dispute with the MacIntoshes, he surrendered the superiority of some lands to Huntly and obtained his support; the dispute with the MacIntoshes was afterwards referred to mutual friends, and Allan's sentence of outlawry was recalled.§ Allan MacIain Dubh was succeeded by his grandson, the celebrated Sir Ewen Dubh Cameron of Locheil, distinguished pre-eminently for intrepid loyalty, heroism, and consistency. He was educated by his kinsman, the Marquis of Argyll, but differing from him in politics, quitted him at the age of eighteen, intending to join Montrose; he was however too late to serve with him. In 1652, Lochiel was the first to join the Earl of Glencairn, when he hoisted the Royal Standard in the Highlands. Lochiel highly distinguished himself in various encounters with the Parliamentary Generals, and was uniformly successful in his skirmishes with the enemy. King Charles II., in November 1653, addressed him a letter of thanks for his services. General Monk established a garrison at Inverlochay in 1654, in Lochiel's neighbourhood, hoping to force him and other Chiefs to surrender: Colonel Bigan, the Commander of the expedition, sent 300 men to sail a few miles along the coast, and there land to cut down Locheil's woods and carry off his cattle. Locheil collected 140 armed men,

\* Gregory, p. 179.

† Gregory, p. 202.

‡ Gregory, p. 229.

§ Gregory. p. 403.

and a few labourers with axes, and attacked the English soldiers with complete success, killing 138 of them.\* He continued constantly harassing the garrison and at last captured a party of officers, who were treated with great kindness and gentleness. He refused to submit to Cromwell, but at length accepted peace on most honourable terms. General Monk records that "no oath was required of Lochiel to Cromwell but his word of honour to live in peace."† He and his Clan lived at rest till 1689 when he joined King James's Standard under Viscount Dundee. He had a considerable share in the success of the Battle of Killiecrankie, but afterwards retired to Lochaber, leaving the Command of the Clan to his son. Sir Ewen, who was knighted in 1681, died in 1769, aged eighty-nine.‡ His eldest son John, having joined Mar in 1715, was attainted; he died in Flanders in 1748; but his eldest son, Donald,§ succeeded to the estates on the death of his grandfather, Sir Ewen, and during his father's lifetime was styled young Lochiel: he emulated his grandfather's virtues, and from his courteous chivalry obtained the name of the "Gentle Lochiel." When Prince Charles arrived in the Hebrides, July 1745, young Lochiel endeavoured to dissuade him from his attempt, but on finding his resolution unshaken, he determined to share his fate.|| Lochiel led on his Clan gallantly at Preston and Falkirk. He accompanied Prince Charles throughout his campaigns, and was severely wounded in both ankles at Culloden. He concealed himself in Lochaber for two months, and afterwards in Rannoch, where he was attended by Sir Stuart Threipland,¶ an Edinburgh Physician. He joined Cluny on Benalder, where they received the Prince, with whom Lochiel eventually embarked for France, on the 20th September, 1746.\*\* He was given the command of the regiment of Albany, formed of many of his exiled countrymen; he died in 1748. His eldest son, John, served as captain in his father's regiment, and afterwards in the Royal Scots. He returned to Scotland in 1759, and died in 1762. He was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Charles, to whose

\* Lochiel tied his younger brother Allan to a tree before the conflict, that he might survive to command the Clan, if the Chief was killed, but young Allan persuaded a boy to release him, and joined the fight. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 401.)

† Stewart, vol. ii., p. 404.

‡ Stewart, vol. ii., p. 405.

§ Donald's brother, John Cameron of Fassifern, had a son Ewen, who was created a Baronet in 1817, in consideration of the services of his eldest son, Colonel John-Cameron, of the 92nd Highlanders, who fell at the head of his regiment at Waterloo, 1815. Sir Ewen was succeeded by his second son, Sir Duncan, at whose death the baronetcy became extinct. Donald's youngest brother, Archibald, "was out in the '45," and afterwards escaped to France, but having returned in 1753, he was seized and executed.

|| Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 15.

¶ His grandfather, Sir Patrick Threipland, of Fingask, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1687. Sir David, the second baronet, joined the Earl of Mar in 1715, for which he was attainted; Sir Stuart faithfully adhered to Prince Charles, and followed him to France. Returning to Scotland after the Act of Indemnity, he repurchased the family estates. In 1822 the baronetcy was restored to his son, Sir Patrick, whose son is the present Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask.

\*\* Browne, vol. iii., p. 335.



eldest son, Donald, the estates were restored in 1784.\* He died in 1832. His eldest son died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son Donald Cameron of Lochail, the present Chief.

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was reckoned at 800.† Their badge is Oak.‡

In 1860, the number bearing the name of Cameron is estimated at 16,802.§

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## CHISHOLM.

### JOHN CHISHOLM.

BORN in 1839, at Glasebarry, Glen Cannich, in the parish of Kilmorack, on the property of the Chisholm. His father Roderick Chisholm is a farmer, he married Catherine Chisholm, and is still alive, aged seventy-eight.

John Chisholm having lost his mother when six months old, remained under the charge of his maternal grandfather for some years. From the age of eighteen he has been a ploughman, with a relative near Beaulieu, and is unmarried.

His grandfather's name was Alexander Chisholm, and he also married a Catherine Chisholm. John's great-grandfather was called William o' Chruiddh, or William of the Cattle, as he possessed a fine herd. He bore the mark of a blow on his head from the stock of a gun, which he received in a fight with some Lochaber cattle lifters, to whom he was well known; he was called "The strong black Gillie of the Chisholm," on account of his great muscular power. William's father was killed at the Battle of Culloden.

The Chisholms have been settled in the Northern Highlands since early in the fourteenth century. They lay claim to an earlier Celtic descent, and deny affinity with the Roxburghshire family of Chisholm of that ilk; a Thane of Caithness, in the latter part of the twelfth century, having borne the surname of Chisholm according to Sir Robert Gordon. Sir John de Chisholme married in the reign of King Robert I., the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Lauder, Constable of Urquhart Castle. His son, Robert de Chisholme (who was taken prisoner with King David II., at the Battle of Durham in 1346), succeeded to the Lauder Estates in Moray and Nairn. In 1357, he was appointed Constable of Urquhart Castle, and Sheriff of Inverness. His son Alexander married Margaret de la Ard, co-heiress of the

\* He raised the Lochaber Fencibles in 1799. They were removed to Ireland immediately after their formation, and were reduced in 1802. (Stewart, vol. ii., p. 396).

† Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 201.

§ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.

|| Burke's "Landed Gentry."



Ard, Inverness-shire, and of Erchless. A deed dated 1403, makes mention of Margaret de la Ard, Domina de Erchless, and Thomas de Chisholme, her son and heir.\* His descendant Ualan, or Wiland de Chisholm, had a Charter from King James IV., of the Lands of Comar, in 1513. The possessions of the Clan afterwards consisted of Comar, and of Strathglas, in which the old Castle of Erchless is situated.† The family history gives the names, dates, and marriages of the respective Chiefs, (who were called in Gaelic, “An Siosalach” the Chisholm) down to John Chisholm, who lived at the end of the seventeenth century. His son Roderick led the Clan in the Rising of 1715, and again in 1745, and was amongst the Jacobite Chiefs especially excluded by name, from the act of indemnity passed by the Government in 1747.‡ Roderick was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander in 1785. His son Alexander, the next Chisholm, was succeeded in 1793 by his half-brother William, who died in 1817, leaving two sons,—Alexander, M.P. for Inverness, who died in 1838, and Duncan, at whose death in 1858,—the Chiefship devolved on the descendant of Chisholm of Muckrath, the present Chisholm.

The strength of the Clan in 1745, was 200.§ The badge worn is the Fern, but old lists give the Alder.

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 313.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 346.

§ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.



JOHN CHISHOLM,  
*Glen Cannich, Ross-shire.*

CLAN CHISHOLM.

COLIN STEWART CAMERON,  
*Newtonmore, Badenoch.*

*Inverness-shire.*

CLAN CAMERON.

JOHN CAMERON  
*Muccomer, Lochaber.*



## ANDREW MURRAY.

BORN August, 1806, at Crofthead, Strathallan, Perthshire. His father, Hugh Murray, was the tenant of Crofthead; he was born in Cowden, a farm near Comrie; he married Elizabeth Thompson, and had three sons and two daughters.

Andrew, the second son, and the subject of this notice, has been for many years tenant of Drumness farm, on the property of Viscount Strathallan. Andrew is a man of much shrewd humour, and a very keen curler. He married Margaret Gorrie in 1851, and has three sons and two daughters.

His grandfather, John Murray, was the tenant of Cowden. His father (Andrew's great-grandfather) fought at Culloden, and defended William, fourth Viscount of Strathallan, when mortally wounded at that battle.\*

The Murrays formerly inhabited Morayshire, and from that county derived the name of de Moravia, variously written Murreff, Moray, Murray, etc. Their origin is not supposed to have been Celtic; and their ancestor, Friskin, is said to have come over from Germany or the Netherlands. Friskin obtained from King David I. the lands of Strathbrock, in Linlithgowshire, and of Duffus, in Moray; he died about 1158. His eldest son, William de Moravia, died about 1204; the second son, Hugh, was ancestor of the Earls of Sutherland.† William de Moravia's son married the daughter and heiress of David de Olifard, and with her acquired the lands of Bothwell and Drumsargard, in Lanarkshire, and Smailholm, in Berwickshire. His grandson, Sir Andrew Moray, of Bothwell, was the companion-in-arms of Sir William Wallace, and fell at the battle of Stirling, 1297, leaving two sons, Sir Andrew, who succeeded him, and Sir William Moray, of Drumsargard. The second Sir Andrew followed the fortunes of Bruce; he was appointed Regent in the early part of King David II.'s reign, and died 1338. His son, Thomas Moray, Lord of Bothwell, was one of the hostages detained in England when David II. returned to Scotland. Thomas Moray died of the plague in London, 1361. His only child, Jean, married Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, and carried to him the Lordship of Bothwell.

The Regent's younger brother, Sir William Moray, of Drumsargard, died in 1300. His son, Sir John Moray, married in 1290 Mary, only daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathern, and with her acquired the lands of Abercairny, in Perthshire. The eldest son, Maurice, was created Earl of Strathern, 1333, with limitation to his own male line. He was slain at the battle of Durham, 1346, without issue. His brother, Sir Alexander Moray, of Drumsargard and Abercairny, on the death of his cousin, Thomas Moray, became heir male of the Bothwell family.‡ His descendants continued uninterruptedly

\* *Vide* Notice of Duncan Drummond.

† The Earldom of Sutherland continued in the Murray line till the death of the ninth Earl without issue, 1514, when the succession devolved on his sister Elizabeth, who married Adam Gordon, second son of the Earl of Huntly, and became Countess in her own right (*vide* Notices XV. and XXX.) The Murrays of Sutherlandshire were exceedingly stirring in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and figure in the constant feuds between the Earls of Sutherland and Caithness.

‡ There are other families of Murray in the Lowlands. The Murrays of Touchadam (or Polmaise), in Stirlingshire, are supposed to derive from the Murrays of Bothwell; their ancestor, Sir Andrew, had a charter of the lands of Kepmad, in Stirlingshire, 1365, and of Touchadam, 1369. The ancestor of the Murrays of Philiphaugh, in Selkirkshire, obtained, in 1321, a charter of the lands of Falahill, in that county.

at Abercairny till the death of the late Major William Moray Stirling,\* in 1859, when the male line, after nearly six hundred years, became extinct. The property passed to his sister, the late Mrs. Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, and after her to her second son, Charles Home Drummond Moray, of Abercairny.

The Murrays of Tullibardine descend from Sir John de Moravia or Murray, Sheriff of Perth (he was contemporary with William de Moravia, who married the heiress of Drumsargard); he died about 1225. His grandson, Sir William, married Adda, daughter of Malise, Seneschal of Strathern, and through her obtained the lands of Tullibardine, which were confirmed to him by charter from her brother Henry, 1284. Sir William's grandson (also William Murray), on the resignation of his grandmother, Adda, obtained a new grant of the barony of Tullibardine, 1335. David, the sixth in possession, was knighted by King James I., 1424, and founded the Collegiate Church of Tullibardine.† The seventh Baron married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, and had seventeen sons, known as the seventeen Brethren of Tullibardine. They almost all obtained lands in the neighbourhood of Tullibardine.‡ Sir John, the twelfth Baron, was created by James VI. Lord Murray of Tullibardine, 1604, and Earl of Tullibardine, 1606. The second Earl married Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir-at-line of John Stewart, fifth Earl of Athole (*vide* Notice X.) To prevent the title merging into that of Athole, the second Earl of Tullibardine resigned it in favour of his brother Patrick, third Earl, whose son James became the fourth Earl. He left no surviving issue, and died in 1670, when the Earl of Athole succeeded to the title. John, fourth Duke of Athole, exchanged the lands of Tullibardine with his son-in-law, James, eighth Viscount of Strathallan.

Tullibardine is not in the Highlands; but Abercairny, ten miles distant from it, lies on the borderland, close under the Grampians, near Crieff. Offshoots, chiefly from the Tullibardine branch, spread upwards in Glen Almond and Upper Strathern; these were engaged in various animated feuds, mostly with their neighbours, the Drummonds. In 1490, an encounter having taken place, the Murrays took refuge in the church of Monyvaird; the Drummonds, with whom was Campbell of Dunstaffness, and a party of men, were retreating, when a shot from the church killed one of the Campbells, on which the assailants returned, and set fire to the church. Nineteen Murrays are said to have perished in the flames; the ringleaders, including the Master of Drummond, were afterwards executed by King James IV.§

The badge worn by the Murrays is Juniper. The name stands nineteenth on the list of the most common surnames in Scotland, and the number bearing it is reckoned at 17,606.||

\* Major Moray, who took the name of Stirling through his mother (daughter and heiress of Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch), succeeded, in 1840, to his elder brother, James Moray, of Abercairny; whose genial wit and mirthful fancy are well remembered in Perthshire.

† From Patrick, second son of the sixth Baron, descend the Murrays of Auchtertyre, etc.

‡ The eldest son, Sir William, had, amongst other sons, Sir Andrew, of Arngask and Balvaird, ancestor of the Viscounts of Stormont, afterwards Earls of Mansfield.

§ *Vide* Notice of Duncan Drummond.

|| Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.



## DUNCAN DRUMMOND.

BORN in 1800 at Trian, in the parish of Comrie, now the property of Lord Willoughby. His father, Donald Drummond, was tenant of Trian; he married Margaret McLaren, from the same parish, and died thirty years ago, aged seventy.

Duncan Drummond was for a short time gamekeeper to the late Lord Willoughby, in Glen Artney Forest. Since his father's death he has been tenant of the farm of Trian. He was one of Lady Willoughby's Highlanders at Drummond Castle on the occasion of the Queen's visit there in 1842.\* He married Janet, daughter of John McIsaac, of the same parish, in 1831; she died in 1852, leaving six sons and two daughters.

Duncan's grandfather, also Duncan Drummond, was tenant of Trian, and married Janet King. One of his sons, a brother of Donald Drummond, is still alive, aged ninety, and in full use of his faculties. He states that his own grandfather and great-grandfather were also tenants of Trian. They were a race of honest, industrious, and careful men.

The Drummonds, like their neighbours the Murrays, are a border Clan, their possessions lying chiefly on the edge of the Highlands. There is a tradition that the ancestor of the family was a Hungarian, who commanded the vessel which brought St. Margaret, afterwards the Queen of Malcolm III., to Scotland, and that he was made steward of Lennox, receiving from King Malcolm III. the lands of Drymen,† in Stirlingshire, from which the family took their name. In the reign of Alexander II., Malcolm Beg Drummond, *seneschalus* or chamberlain on the estate of Lennox, married Ada, daughter of Maldwin, third Earl of Lennox. His great-grandson, Sir Malcolm de Drummond, was a devoted adherent of Bruce, and had a son, also Sir Malcolm, who died about 1346, leaving three sons.‡ The eldest, John, married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Montifex, and obtained with her the lands of Auchterarder, Kincardine in Monteith, Cargill, and Stobhall. His eldest daughter, Annabella, married the Earl of Carrick, High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert III. John's eldest son, Sir Malcolm, succeeded to the Earldom of Mar in right of his wife, Lady Isabel Douglas, sister of the second Earl of Douglas and Mar, but left no children. His brother, Sir John, succeeded to the Drummond estates, and died in 1428. His great-grandson, Sir John, was created Lord Drummond in 1487, and died 1519.§ His son William, styled the Master of Drummond, having headed the party of Drummonds who burnt the Church of Monyvaird,|| was executed in 1490. His son, Walter, died in 1518, before his grandfather, the first Lord Drummond, who was therefore succeeded by his great-grandson, David, second Lord Drummond. He left two sons, Patrick, third Lord, and James, created Lord Maderty in 1609. Patrick's eldest son, James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth by King James VI., 1605.

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 34.

† Derived from the Gaelic word *drùim*, a ridge. (Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 262.)

‡ Sir Malcolm's second son, Maurice, married the heiress of Conraig and of the Stewardship of Strathern; he was the ancestor of the Drummonds of Megginch.

§ Walter Drummond, uncle of the first Lord Drummond, got a Charter of Leducriffie from his nephew, 1486; he was the ancestor of the Drummonds of Blair, in the Stormont (near Blairgowrie). The fifth Laird of Blair bought the lands of Kincardine, in Monteith, from James, third Earl of Perth, 1684, which estate was thereafter called Blair Drummond. The heiress married Henry Home, of Kames, in 1741, from whom descends the present George Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond.

|| Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 40.



Leaving no children, he was succeeded by his brother, John, the second Earl; he and his sons joined the Marquis of Montrose in King Charles I.'s reign. He left two sons—James, his successor, and John, who was created Earl of Melfort, 1686. The fourth Earl of Perth followed the fortunes of King James VII., whom he joined at St. Germain's. He received there the title of Duke of Perth, and died in 1716. His son James, styled second Duke of Perth, was one of the first to join the rising of 1715, for which he was attainted; he died at Paris in 1730. His son, styled the third Duke, joined Prince Charles Edward at Perth, September, 1745.¶ He had the principal command at the siege of Carlisle, and commanded the left of the first line at the Battle of Culloden.\* He afterwards embarked for France, but worn out with the hardships he had undergone, he died on the passage, May, 1746. His brother and heir, Lord John Drummond, who commanded the centre of the first line at Culloden, and was attainted, served under Marshal Saxe in Flanders, and died of fever in 1747. His two uncles, John and Edward, sons of the first Duke of Perth, successively assumed the title; the last died in 1760, when the descendants of the first Duke of Perth became extinct. The representation of the Earls of Perth devolved on James Drummond, of Lundin, grandson of the first Earl of Melfort, by his first wife, Sophia, heiress of Lundin. His son, James, had the estates restored to him in 1785, and received the British Peerage of Baron Perth, but the attainder was not reversed. He died in 1800, leaving an only daughter, who married the late Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The Drummond estates were conveyed to her, but the representation of the family devolved on James Lewis, fourth Earl of Melfort, grandson of the first Earl of Melfort, by his second wife.\* James Lewis was succeeded by his brother, Charles Edward, father of the present fourteenth Earl of Perth, who was restored to the family honours, June, 1863.

Lord Maderty, second son of the third Lord Drummond, left two sons, John, second Lord Maderty, and Sir James Drummond, of Machany. The eldest son was engaged in Montrose's campaigns, as also his son, David, third Lord, who died in 1684. He was succeeded by his brother William, who was created Viscount of Strathallan, 1686. His son and grandson, the second and third Viscounts, died successively without issue, when the title reverted to the great-grandson of Sir James, of Machany, William, fourth Viscount. He was "out in 1715," and again, 1745; he fell at Culloden, 1746. He and his eldest son (who was also at Culloden) were both attainted.† The fifth Viscount left two sons, who, but for the attainder, would have been sixth and seventh Viscounts. The last died unmarried in 1817, and was succeeded by his cousin-german, James, nephew of the fifth Viscount. He was restored to the title, 1824, and was the father of the present ninth Viscount.

The Drummonds were always a high-spirited Clan, conspicuous for loyalty. The families of Perth and Strathallan sacrificed everything for the house of Stuart, without reservation.

The strength of the Duke of Perth's men in 1745 was reckoned at 300.‡ The Drummond badge is Holly.§

¶ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 40.

¶ *Ibid*, p. 241.

‡ The Earldom of Melfort was settled on the children of the first Earl's second marriage. The children of the first marriage were exempted from the attainder passed on their father. ("Malcolm's Memoir of the House of Drummond.")

† The swords which the fourth and fifth Viscounts bore at Culloden are in the possession of the present Viscount Strathallan.

§ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

§ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.



DUNCAN DRUMMOND.

*Trian, Glenartney.*

CLAN OF THE DRUMMONDS.

ANDREW MURRAY.

*Crofthead, Strathearn.*

CLAN OF THE MURRAY.





JAMES LAMONT  
*Auchindryne.*

WILLIAM MCHARDY,  
*Linn of Dee.*

MEN OF THE EARL OF FIFE.



## FARQUHARSON-MEN.

### JAMES BOWMAN.

BORN at the Killoch, Invercauld, 12th March, 1814. His father, John Bowman, was born at Auchtaven; he went, as a boy, to herd cattle at Invercauld when the present Colonel Farquharson's great-grandfather was the proprietor, and afterwards became keeper, residing first at Auchnagymlan, afterwards at the Killoch, and lastly at Balloch Buie, all on the Invercauld property. He lived to see five generations of the Invercauld family, and died in 1866, aged ninety-nine. His wife, Margaret MacHardy, was the daughter of Allaster MacHardy (*vide* Notice XIII.), farmer at Auchallater, in Braemar. She died in 1839, aged fifty-eight. They had three sons and nine daughters, the latter all living.

James Bowman, the third and only surviving son, commenced as a herdboyd at Invercauld; at the age of seventeen he entered the service of Mr. Grant, of Kilgraston, as garden-apprentice. He was afterwards gardener at Glendoig, Perthshire, and Balloch Castle, Dumbartonshire; but in 1837, on account of his father's failing health, James Bowman returned to Invercauld, to assist and succeed him as keeper, which situation he has held ever since, residing at the Balloch Buie Lodge. He is a very active and indefatigable man, and frequently attended the Prince Consort when deer-stalking. He acted as guide to the Queen and His Royal Highness, on the occasion of Her Majesty's first ascent of Lochnager, 1848.\*

James Bowman's grandfather, William Bowman, was tenant of the farm of Auchtaven; his wife's name was Janet Cattanach.

The name of Bowman is supposed to be derived from the use of the bow, as a weapon of war. The archers of Mar were celebrated for their expertness.

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### WILLIAM BROWN.

BORN 26th March, 1835, at Crathienaird. Sixth son of John Brown, senior (*vide* Notice II.).

William Brown is now tenant of the Bush Farm, on the Invercauld property (which his father formerly occupied); he bears an excellent character, and is a good and industrious tenant.

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James Bowman and William Brown have been selected for the present series of Portraits, as belonging to the Following of Lieutenant-Colonel

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," pp. 103 and 106.



Farquharson, of Invercauld, and personally known to the Queen.\* They are both members of the Braemar Royal Highland Society.†

Invercauld has been the property of the Farquharsons for many generations. Farquhar (son of Shaw‡ of Rothiemurchus) settled in the Braes of Mar in the reign of King Robert II. (1371). His descendants were called, in Gaelic, the Clan Erachar, from which is derived the name of MacKerchar, well-known in Scotland. The fourth in descent from Farquhar was Findla, surnamed Mor (great), from his gigantic size; he was killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547. From him the Clan are called, in Gaelic, the Clan Ianla, or MacIanla, rendered in the Lowlands as Finlayson.§ The Farquharsons of Invercauld were Chiefs of the Clan, as the direct male descendants of Findla Mor's eldest son. In 1806, James Farquharson, of Invercauld (who married Emilia, widow of the eighth Lord Sinclair, and sister of John, third Duke of Athole), died, leaving no son; he was therefore succeeded in his estates by his only surviving daughter, Catherine, who married Captain James Ross, R.N. (who took the name of Farquharson), second son of Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagowan. Her only son, the late James Ross Farquharson, of Invercauld, was President of the Braemar Highland Society, and was much beloved in the country. He died in 1862, leaving thirteen children, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross Farquharson (late of the Scots Fusileer Guards), upon whom the estate of Monaltrie, has also devolved. Alexander Farquharson, great-uncle of the heiress of Invercauld, bought Monaltrie from a cadet branch of the family.|| His son, Colonel Francis Farquharson, of Monaltrie, led part of the Clan¶ at Culloden, where he was taken prisoner; he was tried and condemned, but afterwards pardoned. His nephew and successor, the late William Farquharson, took great interest in the prosperity of the Braemar Friendly Society, of which he was the first President. He died unmarried, 1829.

Farquharson of Finzean, in the parish of Birse, Aberdeenshire, descended from Donald of Castleton, second son of Findla Mor, is now the male representative and chief the clan. The Farquharsons of Inverey, and Balmoral (now extinct in the male line) descended from a younger son of Donald of Castleton.

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was 500 fighting men. The badge worn by the Farquharsons is the Scotch Fir. Their war-cry is "Carn-na-Chuimhne," or the Cairn of Remembrance in Strathdee.

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 123.

† This Society now numbers 266, and comprises about an equal number of Farquharson and Duff-Men. It originated in a Friendly Society formed at Braemar 1817, which in 1831 became the Braemar Highland Society, and subsequently had the term Royal added to it. The roll of members contains the names of several members of the Royal Family. The annual gathering takes place in September, at the Castle of Braemar.

‡ Belonging to the Clan Chattan. Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 177.

§ Family MS. quoted in Douglas's "Baronage."

|| From the son of Donald Oig (or young) Farquharson, of Monaltrie (descended from Donald of Castleton), who was Colonel of the Braemar and Strathdee Men under Montrose, and was slain in a surprise at Aberdeen, 1645. He was called the Pride of Braemar.

¶ Another battalion of the Farquharsons was led by Balmoral, at Culloden.



JAMES BOWMAN,  
*Keeper.*

WILLIAM BROWN,  
*Farmer.*

MEN OF COL. FARQUHARSON, OF INVERCAULD.



*FORBES-MEN (MEN OF SIR CHARLES  
FORBES).*

CHARLES MACHARDY.

BORN at the Lynn of Quoich, on the Earl of Fife's property, 16th February, 1834. His father, John MacHardy (*vide* Notice XIII.), was born at Auchalater, 1806, and is still alive; he began as a Shepherd, but at eighteen went as Keeper to Sir Henry Goodricke, then tenant at Mar Lodge, and secondly to Mr. Duff, of Innes, tenant of Glen Dee. After their respective deaths, he was Head Keeper to the late Duke of Leeds (who placed much confidence in him) for eight years, and afterwards with Sir William Fielding. Since 1860 he has been Head Keeper to Sir Charles Forbes, of Newe. His wife's name was Jane MacIntosh, born at Alt-Viet, Braemar, 1805; she died 1860.

Charles MacHardy, the third son, was two and a half years with Mr. Trotter, of Woodhill, near Blairgowrie, and at the age of twenty entered Sir Charles Forbes's service as carpenter. After five years he became Wood Forester at Newe, which situation he now holds. He married, in 1859, Jane, daughter of Charles Michie, farmer, at Cool of Newe, Strathdon, and has three sons.

Charles MacHardy joined the Braemar Highland Society at the age of seventeen. He has gained all the First Prizes, and several Champion Medals, for the different Highland games at the Braemar Gathering, and at the Lonach and other Highland Meetings. The prizes which he most values, and which are depicted in his Portrait, are a sword and silver-mounted dirk, which he received from Her Majesty's hand at the Balmoral Games, 22nd September, 1859,—the first for tossing the caber, the second for throwing the hammer.

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JOHN FORBES MICHIE.

BORN at Corrietoul, parish of Strathdon, 6th April, 1820. His father, James Michie, was born at Burnside, Corgarff, Strathdon, 1792; he is still alive, and is tenant of the farm of Corrietoul. He married Sophia Stewart, a farmer's daughter, born at Cammertown, same parish, 1792.

John Michie assisted his father on the farm till the age of thirty, when Sir Charles Forbes engaged him as Gamekeeper. In 1858 he entered the service of Colonel Forbes, C.B., of Inverernan, where he still is. He married

(1856) Jane, daughter of James Symon, schoolmaster, Roadside, Corgarff; she was born June, 1833. They have three boys and two girls.

John Michie is a member of the Strathdon,\* or Lonach Highland Society, where he has gained the First Prize for "Putting the Stone," and several other Prizes.

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Charles MacHardy and John Michie, both employed on Forbes property, have been chosen as good representatives of the Forbes Following.†

The Forbeses, as a Clan, have been settled in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire from an early date. Lord Forbes of Forbes is Chief of the family. His ancestors possessed the lands of Forbes (on the Don, but in the Lowland part of the county) in the thirteenth century.

Sir Charles Forbes of Newe is the descendant of William Forbes of Dauch and Newe, second son of Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo, 1476. Sir Charles's great-uncle repurchased the old family estate of Newe. His nephew and successor, the first Sir Charles (the present Baronet's father), was, in 1833, served "nearest heir-male in general" to Alexander, third Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, whose son, the fourth Lord, was attainted after 1745.‡

The Forbes badge is Broom; their gathering shout is "Lonach," from a hill in Strathdon.

\* The Lonach, or Strathdon Highland and Friendly Society, was instituted 1825. Sir Charles Forbes, father of the present Baronet, was the first President. There are now from 250 to 300 members.

† *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 123.

‡ The Master of Pitsligo, only son of the attainted Peer, died 1781, unmarried. The late Sir John Stuart Forbes of Pitsligo was the nearest representative, through female descent; his ancestor, John Forbes, having married a daughter of Alexander, third Lord Forbes of Pitsligo.





CHARLES M<sup>C</sup>HARDY,  
*Forester.*

JOHN MICHIE,  
*Keeper.*

MEN OF SIR CHAS. FORBES, BART. OF NEWE.





## DONALD GORDON.

BORN 4th September, 1811, at Bovaglie, on the property of Peter Gordon, Esq., of Abergeldie. His father, also Donald Gordon, was tenant of Bovaglie, a farm lying in the direction of Loch Muich; he died in March, 1854, aged eighty-four. His wife, Elspet, was a daughter of John Gordon, tenant of Camlet (distantly related). They had four sons, who are all farmers, and several daughters.

Donald Gordon, the subject of this notice, now occupies Bovaglie. As the estate of Abergeldie is leased to the Queen, he is personally known to Her Majesty, and "turns out" with the Queen's Highlanders. He married Margaret, daughter of James Smith, at Kintore, on the same property, and has two sons and two daughters living. He holds another farm, Wester Morven, on the Marquis of Huntly's ground.

Donald's grandfather's name was James Gordon, whose father, Donald Gordon, died in Tornouran, Balnacroft. The family have lived for eight generations on the Abergeldie property.

The Gordons do not appear to have had a Scottish origin, but they held property in Berwickshire in the reigns of Malcolm Ceanmor and William the Lion, Richard de Gordon having given Charters to the Monks of Kelso, dated 1150 and 1160. Adam de Gordon was one of the Scots' Barons who joined King Louis XI. of France in his crusade of 1270. In the reign of King Robert the Bruce, Sir Adam de Gordon, Lord of Gordon, obtained a grant of the lordship of Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire. He was slain at the battle of Hallidon Hill, 1333. His grandson, Sir John Gordon, was killed at Otterburn, 1388, leaving a son, Sir Adam, Lord of Gordon, who fell at the battle of Homildon, 1402. His only child, Elizabeth, succeeded to the whole family estates, and married Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton, of Seton. Her only son, Alexander, was created, 1449, Earl of Huntly, with limitation to heirs male by his third wife,\* such heirs assuming the surname and bearing the arms of Gordon. He was succeeded accordingly by George, eldest son† of his third marriage, who became the second Earl of Huntly.‡ Alexander, the third Earl, was distinguished in the reign of James IV., and headed an expedition against the Isles. George, the fourth Earl, was Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He headed the Roman Catholic party at the time of the Reformation, and eventually fell into an encounter with Queen Mary's army, headed by the Earl of Moray, at Corrichie, 1562. The eldest son, Lord Gordon, predeceased his father, and left no children; therefore, the second son, George, succeeded as fifth Earl; he was much noted in Queen Mary's reign. The sixth Earl was created

\* The first Earl had no children by his first wife; his only son by his second wife carried on the name of Seton.

† Sir Alexander Gordon, second son of the third marriage, obtained from King James III. the lands of Abergeldie, in the parish of Crathie. The fifth in descent from Sir Alexander left an only daughter and heiress, who married a son of Peter Gordon, of Minmore.

‡ George, second Earl, left four sons. The second son, Adam, married Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, and became in her right, Earl of Sutherland. The third son, Sir William (killed at Flodden), was ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, a descendant of whom was mother of Lord Byron, the poet. The fourth son was ancestor of the Gordons of Letterfourie.

Marquis by King James VI. in 1599, after a very turbulent career. His son, the second Marquis, was Lieutenant-General for King Charles I. in the north; he was beheaded by order of the Scots' Parliament, 1649. He had four sons, of whom the two eldest died in their father's lifetime. Lewis, the third son, succeeded as third Marquis; the fourth son, Charles, was created Earl of Aboyne, 1660. George, fourth Marquis of Huntly (son of Lewis), was, after many vicissitudes, created Duke of Gordon by King Charles II., 1684. The second Duke, whilst Marquis of Huntly, joined the Earl of Mar at Braemar, in the rising of 1715, and fought at Sheriffmuir.\* Cosmo George, the third Duke, was on the Government side in 1745. His grandson, the fifth and last Duke of Gordon, died in 1836, leaving no children, when the Dukedom became extinct. The estates passed to the fifth Duke of Richmond, son of the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister, and the title of Marquis of Huntly reverted to George, fifth Earl of Aboyne, who succeeded as ninth Marquis, being descended from Charles, the first Earl of Aboyne. Although only descended from the Gordons by the female line, the family of Huntly contributed greatly to their fame, and the sons of that house were ever brave and turbulent. Various families of Gordons branched from them.

Other families of Gordons of the male line, however, remain.† Lord Aberdeen's family claim descent from the Gordons of Coldingknows, in Berwickshire. Their ancestor, Patrick Gordon, of Methlic, was killed at the battle of Arbroath, in 1445. John Gordon, of Methlic and Haddo, in the reign of King Charles I., was appointed second in command of the forces under the Marquis of Huntly, raised against the Covenanters; he was created a Baronet in 1642. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the Marquis of Argyll, and beheaded at Edinburgh, 1644. His eldest son, Sir John, was restored to the title and forfeited estate in 1661. He died without male issue in 1665, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir George, who was created Earl of Aberdeen by King Charles II., 1682. He retired to his estates after the Revolution of 1688, and died at Kellie, 1720. His descendant, George, fourth Earl, was the eminent statesman who died in 1860, the grandfather of the present sixth Earl.

The Gordons (although not one of the Celtic Clans) hold many estates in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, as well as in the Lowlands. The Huntlys were constantly engaged in warfare with the neighbouring clans. The Duke of Gordon (styled the Cock of the North) possessed a very extensive territory, and had feudal superiorities in Badenoch, etc., but these were tenanted by Highlanders, who followed their own chiefs in time of war. Thus, at Culloden most of the Duke's tenants were opposed to his brother, Lord Adam Gordon, who was in the Duke of Cumberland's army.‡ Later, the fourth Duke raised a regiment, which became the 89th Highlanders, and two regiments of Fencibles. The fifth Duke raised the 92nd regiment, or "Gordon Highlanders."

The strength assigned to the Duke of Gordon in 1745 was 300.§ The badge of the Gordons is the Ivy.||

\* Lord Lewis Gordon, third son of the second Duke, was a very distinguished Jacobite, and was attainted after the battle of Culloden.

† The Gordons of Lesmore, Craig, and others, claim descent from John Gordon, of Scurdargue, brother of the Sir Adam killed in 1402. (Sir Andrew Leith Hay's "Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire.")

‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 259.)

§ *Ibid.* vol. i., p. 26.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.



DONALD GORDON,  
*Balvaglie, Abergeldie.*

CLAN OF THE GORDONS.





## THE GRANTS.

### JOHN GRANT.

BORN 17th April, 1804, at Rothiemoon, on the Earl of Seafeld's estate, in the parish of Abernethy, Morayshire. His father, Charles Grant, was a farmer at Rothiemoon. He married Mary Adams, and died in 1843, aged seventy-five, leaving five sons.

John Grant is now tenant of Brainedin, also on Lord Seafeld's property, in Abernethy parish. He has been for many years Standard Bearer of the Abernethy Highlanders at the Castle Grant Gathering. He is not married.

His grandfather's name was also John Grant, and his grandmother was Margaret Forsyth. She was aged 101 when she died. John Grant's great-grandfather was renowned for his great strength and his capacity for eating. He was said to be equal to seven ordinary men in both respects, and got the appellation of "Iain Mor na Litenach," or Big Porridge John. It was formerly an important event when a millstone was taken into the remote districts of the Highlands, and its conveyance was very difficult. A long shaft was put through the centre hole, and seven or eight men at each end of the shaft trundled the stone. On one occasion, "Iain Mor na Litenach" is known to have taken one side of the stone from Forres to the Braes of Tulloch (where the feat of strength is related to this day) without any aid whatever. A portion of the stone now forms the door-step of a house in Tulloch.

The Grants are considered to belong to the "Siol Alpine," although various foreign extractions have been assigned to them. The Clan themselves unanimously assert their descent from Gregor Mor MacGregor, who lived in the twelfth century,\* and is said to have been distinguished by the appellation of "Graunda" (ugly). Lawrence and Robert Grant, witnesses to an agreement between the Bishop of Moray and John Bisset in 1258, are the first of the family who appear on record;† they are said to have been the sons of Gregory de Grant, who acquired the lands of Stratherrick by marriage with a Bisset.‡ Lawrence Grant was Sheriff of Inverness, in the reign of King Alexander III., and by marriage obtained the lands of Glencharny, in Strathspey; Sir Duncan Grant, dominus de eodem et de Freuchie, in 1412 was arbiter in a dispute between the MacIntoshes and Rose of Kilravoch.§ His son, John Grant of Freuchie, with a body of his Clan,

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 255.

† *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 256.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ The Roses were settled in Nairne as early as the reign of King David I. (1124-1153). Hugh Rose, of Geddes, who died about 1306, married a daughter of Sir Andrew di Bosco, whose wife was a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bisset of Lovat. He thus obtained the lands of Kilravoch, which are still in the possession of the head of the family.

joined the Earls of Huntly, Errol, and Marshall, on their march to the assistance of King James III., in 1488.\* The eldest son, also John, who succeeded in 1508, was styled the Bard. He had charters from James IV. of Urquhart, Glen Morriston, etc. His eldest son,† James, Laird of Grant, joined the Earl of Huntly's expedition against the Clan Ranald in 1544.‡ He died in 1553. His eldest son, John, died in 1585, and was succeeded by his grandson, also John, who joined the Royal Army under Argyle in 1594, against the Earls of Huntly and Errol, and died in 1622. His son John was knighted by King James VI., and died in 1637, succeeded by his son James, who joined the Covenanters; but after the battle of Inverlochy in 1638, he joined Montrose, and remained faithful to the Royal cause.§ Ludovic, his successor, attached himself to the Revolution party. He was appointed Colonel of a regiment of foot and Sheriff of Inverness. He joined Sir Thomas Livingstone's force, with 600 of his Clan, in 1690, and was at the skirmish of Cromdale.|| He died in 1717.¶ His eldest son, Alexander, was a Brigadier-General in the army. He died in 1719, without children, and was succeeded by his brother, James Grant of Pluscadine, who married in 1702, Anne, only daughter of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, of Luss.\*\* He obtained a new patent of the baronetcy in favour of his son-in-law, who, on Sir Humphrey's death, in 1718, became Sir James Grant Colquhoun of Luss; he died in 1747, his eldest son having predeceased him. He was succeeded in the Grant estates and in the baronetcy by his second son Sir Ludovic, whilst the Luss estates went to the third son, afterwards Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Grant of Grant, with 500 of his Clan, joined Munro of Culcairn on the Government side at Keith, Banffshire, in December, 1745.†† When Prince Charles took possession of Inverness, and laid siege to the Castle (then called Fort George) in February, 1746, two independent companies‡‡ of Grants and of Macleods, under Grant of Rothiemurchus as Governor, formed the garrison, which surrendered after two days.§§ Sir Ludovic Grant, who succeeded his father in 1747, had given his support to the Government in 1745. He was M.P. for Morayshire for some years. By his first marriage he had a daughter, who died young. He married secondly, Lady Margaret Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, fifth Earl of

\* Douglas's "Baronage."

† The second son, Duncan, was the ancestor of the present Sir Alexander Grant of Dalvey, a Nova Scotia baronetcy of 1688.

‡ Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 159.

§ The second son, Archibald, was the ancestor of the present Sir Isaak Grant of Monymusk, a Nova Scotia baronetcy of 1705. (*Douglas*).

|| Browne's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 188.

¶ Under his third son, Captain George Grant, a portion of the Clan were raised for the Government in 1745.

\*\* *Vide* Notice XXIV.

†† Browne, vol. iii., p. 172.

‡‡ Eighteen Independent Highland companies of one hundred men each, were raised by order of the Government at the end of 1745. (Browne, vol. iii., p. 102.)

§§ Browne, vol. iii., p. 211.

Finlater and second Earl of Seafield,\* and died in 1773. His only son Sir James Grant, was also M.P. for Morayshire. He was much distinguished for his patriotism and public spirit. On the declaration of war with France in 1793, he raised a regiment of Fencibles, called the Grant or Strathspey Fencibles, of which he was appointed Colonel. It remained embodied till 1799.† In 1794 Sir James Grant raised another corps, a regiment of the line, called the 97th, or Strathspey Regiment, of which he was also Colonel. It was drafted into other regiments in 1795.‡ Sir James died in 1811. His eldest son, Sir Lewis Alexander Grant, in the same year succeeded to the estates and title of Seafield, and assumed the additional surname of Ogilvie. On the death of his father's Cousin-German James, seventh Earl of Finlater and fourth of Seafield, the title of Finlater became extinct. The fifth Earl of Seafield died unmarried in 1840, and was succeeded by his brother, Francis William, father of the present Sir John Charles Grant Ogilvie, seventh Earl of Seafield, and Chief of the Grants.

The estimated strength of the Grants of Grant in 1745, was 850, and Grant of Glen Morriston 150, in all, 1000.§ Their badge is the Scotch Fir, and their war-cry "Craig Elachaidh," or "Craig Eagalach," the rock of alarm.|| The number bearing the surname of Grant in 1861 is reckoned at 12,186.¶

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## THE FRASERS.

JOHN FRASER.

BORN in 1828 at Clunes, in the parish of Killarlity, on Lord Lovat's property. His father, James Fraser, was a farmer at Clunes. He married Isabella Fraser, and died in 1863, aged seventy-three.

John Fraser is the tenant of Clunes, and has lived there from his birth. He married in 1864, Jessie, daughter of Angus Urquhart,\*\* in the parish of Inverness, and has two children.

\* Descended from the Ogilvies of Auchterhouse, and Lintrathen, in Forfarshire, the head of which family was created Earl of Airlie in 1639. Sir Walter, second son of Sir Walter Ogilvie of Lintrathen, married, in 1437, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Finlater, killed at the battle of Harlow, 1411. His descendant was created Lord Ogilvie of Deskford, 1616. His son was created Earl of Finlater, 1641, the honours reverting to his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth, and her husband, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartin (also descended from the Ogilvies of Auchterhouse). His grandson, James, fourth Earl of Finlater, was created Earl of Seafield, 1701 (Douglas's "Peerage.")

† Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 351. ‡ *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 255. § *Ibid.* vol. i., p. 26.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," pp. 413, 414. ¶ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.

\*\* The Urquharts descend from a brother of the ancestor of the Forbeses. The name is said to be taken from the office of Keeper of the Castle of Urquhart on Lochness. The head of the family was Urquhart of Cromarty. (Nisbet's "Heraldry," vol. i., p. 319.)

John Fraser's grandfather, Peter Fraser, was of the Faraline Frasers; his grandmother's name was Margaret Fraser. John's great-grandmother was of the Frasers of Culmill: his great-grandfather was James Fraser, whose three brothers, all very fine strong men, were killed at the battle of Culloden, fighting under the Master of Lovat for Prince Charles.

The Frasers are generally considered to be of Norman origin. Sir Simon Fraser held land in East Lothian in the reign of King David I.\* A subsequent Sir Simon Fraser, of Oliver Castle, was one of the leaders of the Scottish army at the battle of Roslin, in 1303, and was beheaded by King Edward I. of England, 1306.† The first of the family who settled in the north of Scotland was Simon Fraser, who acquired large possessions by marriage with one of the heirs of the Earl of Caithness, and who fell at Hallidon Hill, 1333. The Highland Clan of the Frasers‡ (in Gaelic, "Na Friosalaich") descend from him, and derived from him the name of "MacShimeì," the sons of Simon. His grandson Hugh, Sheriff of Inverness in 1431, was created a Lord of Parliament as Lord Fraser of Lovat.§ Thomas,|| the third Lord Lovat, was Justiciary of the North in the reign of King James IV. His eldest son, the Master of Lovat, was killed at Flodden, 1513, in his father's lifetime. The second son, Hugh, succeeded as fourth Lord. He obtained from King James V. a new charter of the barony of Lovat, with preference to the heirs male.¶ In 1544 a dispute arose between the Frasers and MacDonalds, Lord Lovat supporting the interests of Ranald Galda (or the stranger), son of Allan MacRuari of Moydert, by his second wife (Lovat's sister) against John Moydertach,\*\* natural son of Allan's second†† son by the first marriage. The MacDonalds, assisted by the Camerons, ravaged Abertarf and Stratherrick, belonging to the Frasers, and Urquhart and Glen Morriston, belonging to the Grants. Huntley, attended by Lord Lovat and the Laird of Grant, put Ranald in possession of Moydert without opposition. On returning from this expedition Lovat separated from the main body, and with four hundred of his

\* Douglas's "Peerage."

† *Ibid.*

‡ The Frasers of Philorth, in Aberdeenshire, are not his descendants. Their ancestor possessed Cowie, and Durris, in Kincardineshire, in the fourteenth century, and Philorth soon afterwards. Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth succeeded in 1669 to his cousin Alexander, ninth Lord Abernethy of Saltoun (through his mother, eldest daughter of the seventh Lord), and was the ancestor of the present Alexander Fraser, seventeenth Lord Saltoun.

§ Lovat first belonged to the Bissets, who were originally settled in Berwickshire, but had afterwards large territories in Inverness-shire. John de Bisset, in 1220, founded a Priory at Beaulieu, on the edge of Ross-shire, and also built the Tower of Lovat in its vicinity. Sir John Bisset of Lovat died in 1258, leaving three daughters, who respectively married David de Graham (afterwards designed of Lovat), Sir William Fenton of Beaufort, and Sir Andrew di Bosco. The first Lord Lovat married a Fenton of Beaufort.

|| The second Lord Lovat's younger son (brother of the third Lord) was Alexander, ancestor of the Frasers of Faraline, and of the Frasers of Ledecune. A descendant of the latter was created a baronet, 1806, and is now represented by Sir William Fraser of Ledecune.

¶ Douglas's "Peerage."

\*\* *Vide* Notice VI.

†† Allan's eldest son was executed in 1513, leaving a son, Dougal MacRanald, who, being unpopular, was assassinated by the Clan. His children survived, and acquired the estate of Morar.



own men marched by the south side of Loch Lochy. They were almost immediately afterwards attacked by a body of the Clan Ranald, superior in number. The Frasers, being hemmed in on all sides, were almost cut to pieces. Lord Lovat was killed, and his son the young Master of Lovat, who had unfortunately joined the party in time for the fray. Ranald Galda was also killed. The MacDonalds also suffered very severely, although none of their leaders fell in action. As the weather was very hot, the combatants fought in their shirts,—whence the Battle of Kinloch Lochy is known as “Blar-na-Leine,” or the Field of the Shirts.\* Alexander, second son of the fourth Lord, succeeded. He died in 1558, leaving three sons: Simon, his successor; Thomas, ancestor of the Frasers of Strichen; and James Fraser, of Ardochie. Simeon's eldest Son,† Hugh, eighth Lord Lovat, died in 1645, and was succeeded by his grandson, also Hugh, the ninth Lord.‡ The Frasers formed part of General Hurry's force, in opposition to Montrose, in 1645, and suffered severely at the conflict of Auldearn.§ On the arrival of King Charles II. in Scotland, in 1650, the Master of Lovat was appointed one of the Colonels of the troops raised to oppose Cromwell.¶ This Master of Lovat succeeded his father as tenth Lord in 1672, and died in 1696, leaving four daughters. The eldest daughter assumed the title of Baroness of Lovat, but the male heir was Thomas Fraser of Beaufort, youngest son of the eighth Lord, who became eleventh Lord Lovat on the death of his great nephew in 1696, but did not take up the title, and died in 1699. His son Simon Fraser, is well known in history. Determined to render his claims to the Lovat title and estates indisputable, he attempted to elope with the young Baroness soon after her father's death, but her flight was intercepted. He next married the Dowager Lady Lovat compulsorily, for which offence he had to leave the kingdom. On his father's death he took the title of Lord Lovat. He engaged in numerous political intrigues at the exiled Court at St. Germain's,—sometimes on the Stuart side, and sometimes with the Government. In 1715 he returned to Scotland, and adopted the Government side. Joining two hundred of his Clan, he planned, with the Grants and Forbes of Culloden, the recovery of Inverness from the Jacobites, for which service he received a pardon and the life-rent of the Lovat estate.|| In 1730 the Court of Session pronounced judgment in favour of his claim as Lord Lovat. He sent his eldest son the Master of Lovat, at the head of the Clan, to join Prince Charles's army in 1745, after the battle of Preston.¶¶ After Culloden, on the way to Invergarry, Prince

\* Gregory's “Highlands and Islands,” p. 161.

† Simon the seventh Lord had two other sons, Sir Simon of Inverallochy and Sir James of Brea, both now extinct in the male line.

‡ Browne's “Highlanders,” vol. i., p. 384.

§ *Ibid.* vol. ii., p. 70.

|| The life-rent had been held by Alexander MacKenzie younger of Prestonhall, who married the young Baroness of Lovat, and assumed the name of Fraser of Fraserdale. Their only son afterwards made over to Lord Lovat any claims he might have.

¶¶ Browne, vol. iii., p. 108.



Charles spent a few hours at Gortuleg, the residence of Lord Lovat's steward, where he met Lord Lovat for the first and only time.\* Lord Lovat witnessed the conflagration of his own house, Castle Downie, by the Government troops, and escaped to a small island in Loch Morar, where he was discovered concealed in a hollow tree.† He was condemned to death, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1747, in his eightieth year.‡ His son, Simon Fraser, behaved with great gallantry in the Jacobite army, although he was only eighteen at the time, and is said to have joined it unwillingly. He surrendered himself after Culloden, and after an imprisonment of a few months in Edinburgh Castle, received a full pardon. In 1757 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion consisting of 800 men, whom he rapidly recruited on the forfeited estates of his family, and 700 more, raised by the officers of the regiment and the gentlemen of the country. This formed the 78th Regiment, or "Fraser's Highlanders," disbanded in 1775.§ In 1774 the Lovat estates were restored to General Fraser. He died unmarried in 1782, and was succeeded by his only brother Archibald Campbell Fraser, M.P. for Inverness-shire, in 1782. His three sons having predeceased him, the representation of the family at his death, in 1815, devolved on Thomas Alexander Fraser of Strichen, the direct descendant of Thomas Fraser of Strichen, the second son of the fifth Lord Lovat. Thomas Alexander Fraser was created Lord Lovat in 1837, and in 1857 his claim to the old Barony of Lovat was established, notwithstanding the attainder of the thirteenth Lord.||

The strength of the Frasers in 1745 was 900.¶ Their badge is the Yew; their war-cry "Mor faigh," or "Get more;" and later, "Castle Downie."\*\* Their number in 1861 is estimated at 18,013.††

\* Browne, vol. iii., p. 259.

† *Ibid.* p. 274.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 362.

§ General Fraser also raised the 71st Regiment, disbanded in 1783. (Stewart's "Highlanders," pp. 63 and 88.)

|| "Peerage," etc.

¶ Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

\*\* Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 418.

†† Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.



JOHN GRANT,  
*Kothiemoon, Strathspey.*  
CLAN GRANT.

JOHN FRASER,  
*Wester Clunes, Inverness-shire.*  
CLAN FRASER.



## HARRIS - MEN.

### KENNETH MACSWYDE.

BORN 1838, at the Farm of Strond, parish of Harris, on the Earl of Dunmore's property. His father, John MacSwyde (called Iain Ruadh, or Red John) was a weaver; he married Ann Campbell, and both died many years ago.

Kenneth (or Coinneach MacIain Ruadh) owns a boat in Strond, Sound of Harris, and ferries Highland cattle from the islands to the mainland, or to Skye; he is unmarried.

His grandfather's name was Angus MacSwyde, and his grandmother was Marion Urquhart.

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### DONALD MACAULAY.

BORN 1834, at Lingerbay, parish of Harris, on the Earl of Dunmore's property. His father, John MacAulay lives at Geocrab, South Harris, and is sixty-eight; his wife's name is Christina MacKinnon,\* aged seventy-three.

Donald (or Domhnuil MacIain Bhan) is a boatman, employed at Fincastle (Lord Dunmore's residence in Harris); he is a private in the "Harris Highlanders," and is unmarried.

His grandfather's name was Norman, and his grandmother was Ann Campbell. Donald's great-grandfather, Angus Bàn MacAulay, was tenant of the Barves in South Harris in 1745; he joined Prince Charles's forces under the banner of MacLeod of Bernera, whom he attended whilst concealed in the cave of Uladal, in the forest of Harris, and during his subsequent exile.

The Harris MacAulays† descend from a family who settled in Lewis

\* The MacKinnons are a branch of the Siol Alpine, descended from Fingon, a brother of Anrias MacGregor, about 1130. They were settled in the Island of Skye at a very early period, and followed the Lords of the Isles till their forfeiture in 1493. The MacKinnons, with their Chief Lauchlan, fought under Montrose, and were also at the battle of Worcester. They fought with the MacDonalds of Sleat in 1715, for which their Chief was forfeited, but afterwards pardoned; he joined Prince Charles with his Clan 1745, and after Culloden gave him hospitality in a cave in Skye. The Chiefship is disputed between William Alexander MacKinnon, M.P., and Lachlan MacKinnon of Letterfean. Their number, in 1745, was reckoned at 200.

† Distinct from the MacAulays of Ardincaple, in Dumbartonshire, who are a branch of the Siol Alpine. Aulay MacAulay, their last Chief died about 1767, and the property was sold to the Duke of Argyll.

at an early period ; their name is said to be derived from Olaf or Olla, King of the Isles. In the reign of King James VI., one of the Lewis MacAulays, known as Donald Cam (or the one-eyed) Fear Bhreinis (or the Tacksman of Brenish) was much distinguished in the feuds between the Lewis-men and the MacKenzies. Donald's son, Aulay MacAulay, was the Minister of Harris, and had six sons, five of whom were educated for the Church, and one for the Bar.

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The Harris Highlanders were raised by Alexander Murray, sixth Earl of Dunmore, in 1839, but have been augmented to the number of one hundred and fifty (exclusive of officers), and more fully armed by the present Earl. The Islands of Harris, Berneray, Taransay, Scarp, Scalpay,\* and numerous other surrounding islands, were purchased in the commencement of this century from the MacLeods† by the fifth Earl of Dunmore, who also acquired from them the superiority of the Island of St. Kilda (the most western land in Europe), and from the MacKenzies,‡ Loch Seaforth in Lewis, with the Castle of Ardvourlie. The first Earl of Dunmore was Lord Charles Murray, second son of the first Marquis of Athole ; he was created Earl of Dunmore by King James VII. in 1686, and died in 1710. The third Earl was "out in 1745," for which he was afterwards tried and condemned, but eventually received a pardon ; he was succeeded in 1756 by his eldest son, the fourth Earl, whose son, the fifth Earl, was created in 1831 a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Dunmore: he died in 1836, and his son, the sixth Earl, was succeeded in 1845 by his only son, Charles Adolphus, the present Earl of Dunmore, styled in Gaelic "Fear Herrach" the Harris-Man, or "Na Herrach."

\* Prince Charles took refuge on the Isle of Scalpay, on his passage from Benbecula to Stornoway, 30th April, 1746, and remained there till the 4th May. The room and bed he occupied are still preserved there.

† *Vide* Notice XXV.

‡ *Vide* Notice XXXIII.





KENNETH MACSWEEN.

*Stronde.*

DONALD MACAULAY.

*Geocrab.*

HARRIS-MEN.



## MACDONALDS.

### FARQUHAR MACDONALD.

BORN in 1831, in the Island of Scalpa,\* on the east coast of the Isle of Skye, in the parish of Strath, on Lord MacDonald's property. His father, Donald MacDonald, was a crofter,† fisherman, and shoemaker at Dunan in Scalpa; he married Margaret MacIntosh belonging to Skye, and died at Dunan, March 1869.

Farquhar MacDonald is a crofter and fisherman at Dunan; he married, in 1850, Jessie, daughter of Donald MacKinnon‡ in Scalpa, and has two sons and two daughters.

His grandfather, John MacDonald, lived in Scalpa; he was game-keeper to Lord MacDonald, and was twenty years in Lord MacDonald's regiment; he married Margaret MacMillan§ from Skye. Farquhar's great-grandfather was a noted hunter and slayer of otters, badgers, &c.; he was also a famous salmon fisher, and could shoot a salmon in the act of leaping the falls, with a single bullet. The family have been crofters on the property for many generations.

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### LACHLAN MACDONALD.

BORN in 1836, at Elligoll, in the parish of Strath, Isle of Skye, on Lord MacDonald's property. His father, Donald MacDonald, was a crofter and fisherman at Elligoll; he died in 1862, aged fifty-two; he married Anne Cameron from Lochaber, who is still alive.

Lachlan MacDonald has a croft at Elligoll, and is also a fisherman; he was at one time a sailor, and made some coasting voyages. He married, in 1867, Mary MacKinnon, daughter of Alexander MacKinnon, at Orde, parish of Sleat, Isle of Skye; and has one son named Norman.

Lachlan's grandfather, John MacDonald, married Margaret MacKinnon, belonging to Skye; he lived and died at Elligoll, where his forefathers lived for many generations; they were famous for their size, strength, and devotion to their Chief.

The MacDonalds|| descend from Somerled, grandson of Gille Andomnan, who had been driven out of his ancient possessions in Scotland some time previous.¶ Somerled expelled the Norwegians, making himself master of

\* There is another Island of the same name on the east coast of Harris.

† A croft is a small holding of land.

‡ *Vide* footnote to Notice of MacLean, No. XXIX.

§ *Vide* footnote to Notice of Munro, No. XXIX.

|| *Vide* Notice VI.

¶ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 40.

Morven, Lochaber, and North Argyll, and married Ragnhildis, daughter of Olaf the Red,\* Norwegian King of the Isles. After a sea battle with her brother Godred in 1156, some of the Isles were ceded to Somerled's sons. Somerled afterwards declared war against King Malcolm IV.; collecting his fleet, he landed at Renfrew in 1164, was defeated by the Scottish Army under the High Steward of Scotland, and was slain.† Somerled's second son, Reginald, left three sons, Roderic, Donald, and Dugall. From Donald, the Clan Donald or Macdonalds took their name. He was succeeded by his son, Angus Mor, in whose time King Alexander III. induced Magnus, the Norwegian King of Man, to cede all the Western Isles to Scotland. Angus appeared at the Convention of 1284, when the Maiden of Norway was declared heiress of the Scottish Crown: he left two sons, Alexander and Angus Og. Alexander having joined the Lord of Lorn, in opposition to King Robert the Bruce, was imprisoned and died in Dundonald Castle, while his possessions were given to his brother. Angus Og was succeeded by his son John, who married Amie, sister of Ranald MacRuari.‡ Ranald was killed at Perth in 1346, and after his death John held the style of Dominus Insularum, or Lord of the Isles,§ and laid claim to the estates of his brother-in-law, but was opposed by the Government. He afterwards divorced Amie (apparently from political motives) and married the daughter of the steward of Scotland. Soon after the latter's accession to the throne as King Robert II., John obtained from him a feudal title to Ranald MacRuari's possessions;|| and on the death of John, in 1386, Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded as Lord of the Isles, according to provision by charter. Donald, Lord of the Isles, claimed the Earldom of Ross, in right of his wife, the sister of Alexander, ninth Earl of Ross, whose daughter and heiress, Euphemia, had become a nun. Donald, after defeating the MacKays at Dingwall,¶ obtained possession of Ross-shire. He afterwards encountered the Earl of Mar (commanding the Regent Duke of Albany) at the Battle of Harlaw in 1411, and was subsequently obliged to retreat.\*\* His son, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, quietly succeeded to the Earldom of Ross, in the Reign of King James I., but was one of the Chiefs arrested at Inverness in 1427.†† As soon as Alexander was set at liberty he flew to arms, and with 10,000 men razed Inverness to the ground. King James I. overtook the Highland Army before they could reach the Isles, the Clans Chattan and Cameron went over to the Royal Army, and the forces of the Lord of the Isles were dispersed.‡‡ In consequence, Alexander made his

\* Son of Godred, surnamed Crovan, or the "White-handed," a Norwegian leader, who seized the Isles about 1066. The earlier history of the Western Isle, or Ebudes (corruptly Hebrides) is obscure. (Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 7.)

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 44.

‡ Great-grandson of Roderic, elder brother of Donald; by Ranald's death, the male descendants of Roderic, or the Clan Ruari, became extinct. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 57.)

§ Gregory, p. 27.

|| Skene, vol. ii., p. 68.

¶ *Vide* Notice XXXI.

\*\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 73.

†† Skene, vol. ii., p. 75.

‡‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 77.

submission to the King at Holyrood; his life was granted, but he was imprisoned at Tantallon. After two years' captivity he was released, and died at his Castle of Dingwall in 1449;\* leaving three sons, John his successor, Celestin of Loch Alsh (whose line ended in a female), and Hugh of Sleat. John, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, seized the Royal Castles of Inverness, Urquhart, and Ruthven, but afterwards submitted to the King. His son, Angus Og, (who he had appointed Lieutenant-General in his possessions) deprived his father of all authority, siezed Inverness, invaded Athole, and carried the Earl and Countess of Athole prisoners to Isla, but afterwards released them.† In consequence of his son's misconduct, John of the Isles was declared a traitor in 1475, and his estates were confiscated. He subsequently resigned everything to the King, and was created a Peer of Parliament as Lord of the Isles. He had an encounter with his son Angus and his followers, in a bay (afterwards known as the Bloody Bay) on the south side of the promontory of Ardnamurchan, when the forces of the Lord of the Isles were completely overthrown and the fleet dispersed; he was afterwards reconciled to his son, who predeceased him about 1490, leaving an infant son, known as Donald Dubh. After the accession of King James IV., John, Lord of the Isles, was forfeited about 1493, and deprived of his title and estates; he died about 1498.‡ Soon afterwards an attempt in favour of his grandson, Donald Dubh, was made by Allastair MacDonald, son of Celestin of Loch Alsh, he proceeded to Ross-shire, but was defeated by the MacKenzies at Blair-na-park.§ Donald Dubh was afterwards taken captive, and remained imprisoned for forty years in the Castle of Inch Connel,|| on Loch Awe. Allastair of Loch Alsh was put to death. His son, Sir Donald, headed another rebellion, and was declared Lord of the Isles, but died soon afterwards without issue. The Lordship of the Isles was, in 1540, inalienably annexed to the Crown. Donald Dubh was subsequently liberated by the MacDonalds of Glencoe, who made a sudden attack on the Castle of Inch Connel: he arrived in the Isles about 1545, and was at once declared Lord of the Isles. He went to Ireland to collect forces, but died of fever at Drogheda, the same year.¶

After the death of Donald Dubh, grandson of John, the last Lord of the Isles, and the extinction of the male line of Donald of Loch Alsh, the representation devolved on the MacDonalds of Sleat, descended from Hugh (brother of the last Lord of the Isles) who had Sleat in Skye.\*\* His descendants were known as the Clan Huistean (Hugh), or the Clan Donald North. Hugh had by his first wife a son, John, who died without issue; he married secondly a lady of the Clan Gunn,†† and had by her a son, who was called Donald Galda.‡‡ He was succeeded in 1506 by his son, Donald

\* Gregory, p. 40.

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 81.

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 86.

§ *Vide* Notice XXIII.

|| Skene, vol. ii., p. 89.

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 92.

\*\* Gregory, p. 60.

†† *Vide* footnote, Notice of MacKay No. XXXI. -

‡‡ Galda means "stranger," and this appellation was often given to those who had been brought up among the mother's relations, or at a distance.



Gruamach\* (the grim), who died in 1534. His son, Donald Gorm, claimed the Lordship of the Isles.† He laid siege to the Castle of Eileandonan, belonging to the MacKenzies,‡ and was slain there by an arrow-shot in 1539. He was succeeded by his son, also called Donald Gorm, who was restored by Queen Mary to the lands of Sleat, forfeited by his father; he died in 1585. His eldest son, Donald, was involved in a very disastrous quarrel with the MacLeans,§ which was adjusted in 1591. He took part against the Lewis Colonists in 1601, and afterwards had a quarrel with MacLeod of Dunvegan.|| He was seized with the other Island Chiefs in 1608, and compelled to give sureties to the Government in 1610. He died in 1616, and was succeeded by his nephew, Donald, who was created a Nova Scotia Baronet by King Charles I. in 1625, and was a distinguished loyalist; he died in 1643. His son, Sir James, the second Baronet, was a great loyalist; he died in 1678. His son, Sir Donald, died in 1695. His son, Sir Donald, the fourth Baronet, led 700 MacDonalds to join the Earl of Seaforth's forces on the Jacobite side in October, 1715;¶ and his two brothers commanded a battalion at Sheriffmuir.\*\* His son, Sir Donald, died unmarried in 1720, and was succeeded by his uncle, Sir James, the sixth Baronet, who died in 1723. His son, Sir Alexander, did not join Prince Charles in 1745, but his wife, Lady Margaret, ninth daughter of the ninth Earl of Eglinton, contributed efficiently towards the Prince's security, when he landed in Skye, after Culloden.†† Sir Alexander died the following year. His eldest son, Sir James, was a distinguished scholar, he died at Rome in 1766, at the age of twenty-five, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Alexander, ninth Baronet, who was created a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord MacDonald of Sleat, July 1776; he died in 1795.‡‡ His eldest son, Alexander Wentworth, second Lord MacDonald, died in 1824, and was succeeded by his brother, Godfrey, the third Lord, who died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son. He was succeeded in 1863, by his son, the present Lord MacDonald.

The strength of the MacDonald's of Sleat (styled in Gaelic "MacDhonnail na'n Eilean" or MacDonald of the Isles) was, in 1745, 700; and of the whole Clan, 2,330.§§ Their badge is Heather.||||

\* Gregory, p. 131.

† Douglas's "Peerage."

‡ *Vide* Notice XXIII.

§ Gregory, p. 230, and *vide* Notice of MacLean, No. XXIX.

|| *Vide* Notice of MacLeod, No. XXV.

¶ Browne, vol. ii., p. 328.

\*\* Browne, vol. ii., p. 321.

†† Browne, vol. iii., p. 289. The Flora MacDonald, whose devotion in providing for Prince Charles's safety is so well known, was the daughter of MacDonald of Milton in South Uist. Her stepfather, MacDonald of Armdale in Skye, commanded a militia company raised in that island by Sir Alexander for the Government; she married MacDonald of Kingsburgh.

‡‡ In 1777, Lord MacDonald raised a regiment of 1086 men, forming the 76th, or MacDonald Regiment, under Colonel MacDonell of Loch Garry. They were sent to America in 1779, and had some engagements under Lord Cornwallis. They were made prisoners at the surrender of Yorktown in 1781, returned to Scotland, and were disbanded in 1784. In 1799, the second Lord MacDonald raised the Regiment of the Isles; they were not required for foreign service, and were disbanded in 1802. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii.)

§§ Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

|||| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.



FARQUHAR MACDONALD.

*Dunan, Scalpa, Isle of Skye.*

LACHLAN MACDONALD.

*Elligoll, Strath, Isle of Skye.*

THE MACDONALDS.



## ANGUS MACDONELL.

BORN 1804; probably at the farm of Inch, on the river Speyan, parish of Kilmonivaig, in Lochaber. His father, Archibald MacDonell, was one of the original officers of the Gordon Highlanders (now 92nd Regiment), which he helped to raise. His commissions were dated—Lieutenant, 1794; Captain, 1799; Major, 1805. After nineteen years' service with the 92nd in Holland, Egypt, Copenhagen, the Peninsula, etc., he became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and was removed to the Veterans, 1813.\* He was appointed Deputy-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 1814, but caught cold in crossing a stream on his way to Edinburgh, and died the same year. Colonel MacDonell married Miss MacLauchlan, of an old family in Argyleshire, and had four sons, the eldest of whom was killed in the Peninsula, at his first battle, and one daughter. His family resided with his father at Inch during his absence with the army.

Angus, the third son, the subject of this notice, was educated at Winchester. He began his life as a distiller, at Milburn, and afterwards became a farmer at Inch. He emigrated to Australia, 1855, where he still resides. He invariably wears the kilt, and is a fine specimen of a Highlander, on which account his portrait (taken before 1855) has been selected for the present illustration. He married, in 1818, Mary, only child of Colonel MacDonald, of Morar, in Arisaig. She died in Australia, 1855, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Angus MacDonell's grandfather lived and died at the farm of Inch. He was present at the battle of Culloden, when in his seventeenth year. He was a son of Alexander MacDonell, sixteenth Chief of Keppoch,† who fell at Culloden, 1746. Colla Beg, or Little Colln, the fifteenth Keppoch, was well known in contemporary history, having served with his men under Dundee and Montrose, and also been "out in 1715." The last *Clan* battle in Scotland, which took place at Mulroy, near Keppoch, shortly before 1688,‡ was fought by Colla Beg against the MacIntoshes, who were defeated. The feud arose through MacIntosh of MacIntosh laying claim to the Keppoch lands, of which his ancestors had obtained Crown charters in former generations. The Keppochs had a large tract of country in their possession, extending from Corran Ferry to Loch Laggan, in Badenoch, but had no charters for it, holding their lands, as Coll of Keppoch said, "not

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," appendix, p. lxx.

† Great-grandfather of the artist whose portraits form this work, through his mother, Miss Flora MacDonald.

‡ Gregory's "Western Highland," p. 415.

by a sheepskin, but by the sword, with which their ancestors had won them." Eventually, in 1746, the lands were altogether forfeited, and passed away to the MacIntoshes.

The MacDonells of Keppoch long retained their warlike and independent character. They are a branch of the Clan of the MacDonalds (*vide* Notice VI.) and were of old faithful adherents of Glengarry.\* Their immediate ancestor was Allaster Carrach (or Curly-headed), third son of John, Lord of the Isles, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of King Robert II. Through Ranald,† the fourth in descent from Allaster, the tribe derived the appellation of the Clan Ranald of Lochaber.‡

The strength of the MacDonells of Keppoch in 1745 was 300 fighting men;§ there are now but few remaining of the race. It belongs to the Past, rather than to the Present.

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 103.

† Gregory, p. 64.

‡ Distinct from the Clan Ranald of Garmorin.

§ Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.





ANGUS MACDONELL.

*Keppoch.*



## THE CLAN GREGOR.

### DUNCAN. MACGREGOR.

BORN 7th July, 1814, at the Cuilt on Achtoo Farm, parish of Balquhidder. His father, Hugh MacGregor, was ground officer (or bailiff) on the Edinchip property, to Sir John MacGregor Murray, of Lanrick, and to three succeeding generations. Hugh was a man of much shrewdness, and most devotedly attached to the family of his Chief. He married Elizabeth MacLaren,\* from the Kirkton of Balquhidder, and died in 1863, aged eighty-five.

Duncan, the eldest son, the subject of this notice, followed the plough in early life. At his father's death he succeeded to the situation of ground officer on the estate; he occupies a croft on Achtoo Farm. He married, in 1858, Mary Laidlaw, daughter of Thomas Laidlaw, a cottar on the farm of Auchliskine in the same parish; they have two boys and three girls.

Duncan's grandfather, Donald MacGregor, lived on Achtoo Farm, and married Ellen MacGregor, from Rannoch; the family have been settled in Balquhidder for many generations.

The Clan Gregor are of very ancient Celtic race; they belong to the "Siol Alpine,"† and claim descent from Gregor, third son of Alpine, King of Scotland, whose reign commenced 831. This is the general tradition, but another account derives the "Siol Alpine" from the early tribes of Ross.‡ The Clan Gregor appear to have been located in Glen Urchy, in the reign of Malcolm Ceanmore (1057 to 1093). Various Chiefs of the Clan are celebrated in Gaelic songs. In the reign of King David I. (1124), Sir Malcolm MacGregor, styled in Gaelic "Morair Callum na Caistal" (Lord Malcolm of the Castles), is said to have built the former Castles of Caolchuirn (on Loch Awe), Finlarig, and Balloch (or Taymouth). Tradition relates that Sir Malcolm slew a wild boar which had attacked David II., the King having previously given permission to Sir Malcolm in the words, "E'en do and spair nocht."§ This Malcolm and his successors, for the next three

\* The Clan Lauren, or MacLaren, are an ancient Clan, said to have belonged originally to Argyleshire. They settled in Balquhidder at an early period; they fought for King James III., at Sauchieburn, 1488, and were also at Flodden and Pinkie. When the MacGregors went from Glenurchy to Balquhidder, at the end of the fifteenth century, a feud commenced between them and the MacLarens, which led to many encounters. The MacLarens were out in 1745; some with the Stewards of Appin, and others with the Atholemen; their badge is the Laurel.

† From the same stock descend the MacQuarries (John of Ulva, their Chief, fought at Bannockburn), the MacFindan, or MacKinnons (also belonging to the Western Islands), the MacNabs (*vide* Notice 26), the Grants (*vide* Notice 18), the Mhallich, or Malloch (so-called from the heavy eyebrows of their ancestor), the Mac-an-Leisters, or Fletchers, MacAras, MacAulays, &c.

‡ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 252.

§ Douglas's "Barony."

generations, were styled Lord MacGregor. Malcolm, dominus de MacGregor, fought at Bannockburn; he was severely wounded at the Battle of Dundalk, 1318, and was consequently called "Morair Bacachd" (the lame Lord); he died in 1374. The Campbells of Lochow acquired some rights in Glen Urchy, in the reign of King David II. (1342 to 1371), but the MacGregors retained their possessions there till 1390. In the 15th century, John MacGregor (who died in 1461) had a fight with the MacNabs at Crinlarig, in consequence of which Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow obtained letters of fire and sword against both Clans, and assumed possession of some of their lands. During the reigns of King James III. and James IV., the MacGregors lost many of their lands in Balquhidder, Glen Dochart, Rannoch, etc. Their powerful neighbours legalized their encroachments by obtaining charters over the ground occupied by the MacGregors, who were strongly attached to the soil, and defended themselves by force, acknowledging only "Coir-a-Claidheimh," or the right of the sword. Acts of the Privy Council, giving warrants to pursue the Clan Gregor with fire and sword, were passed in the reign of Queen Mary. In 1602, a conflict took place at Glenfruin, between Alastair MacGregor of Glen Strae, and the Laird of Luss, Chief of the Colquhouns. Luss, marching with 300 horse and 500 foot, endeavoured to surprise the MacGregors, whose party had not half their number, and who had proceeded to Leven for a conference, to adjust difficulties.\* The MacGregors obtained absolute victory, slaying over 200 of the Colquhouns. When the accounts of this battle were taken to King James VI., he ordered the whole Clan to be proscribed as rebels, and gave authority to the Earl of Argyll to hunt them out and punish them summarily. "The Chief of the Clan was at this time Alastair MacGregor of Glen Strae, and the Earl of Argyll having inveigled him into his power, by a promise that he would convey him in safety to England and plead his cause at Court, proceeded with him as far as Berwick; but having crossed the border, he declared that he had now to the letter performed his promise, though not to the sense. He forthwith conveyed his victim back again to Edinburgh, and, after the form of a mock trial, had him hanged with seven of his followers."† By an Act of the Privy Council, dated 1603, the name of MacGregor was expressly abolished, and all who bore it were compelled to take other surnames on pain of death. In 1607 these laws were extended to the rising generation. "Their execution was resisted by the MacGregors with the most determined courage, obtaining sometimes a transient advantage, and always selling their lives dearly."‡ They adopted the names of Drummond, Graham, Murray, etc., according to their special locality, but under those names "they remained the Clan Gregor, united together for right or wrong."§ It is diffi-

\* Account by Professor Ross, twenty-nine years after the battle, quoted in Douglas's "Barony."

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 250.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 253.

§ Introduction to "Rob Roy," 1829. This introduction gives a correct account of the Clan. Sir Walter Scott therein writes of them as "So famed for their misfortunes, and for the indomitable spirit with which they maintained themselves as a Clan."

cult to trace the Chiefship through these troubled times; the elder line seems to have become extinct, but MacGregor of Glen Strae was often called the Captain of the Clan, which does not indicate the Chief. Alastair MacGregor of Glen Strae, executed after Glenfruin, left no legitimate offspring. The next senior branch\* descended from Gregor mor MacGregor of Breachdsliabh† or Brackly, who lived in the reign of King James III. and James IV. Of this branch Duncan, styled Ladasach (or heroic), and his son Colin, were murdered by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow. Patrick MacGregor (son of Donald or Donach Abarach, who was brought up in Lochaber to save his life) joined the Royalist army under Montrose, with 1,000 men.‡ At the Restoration, King Charles II. rescinded the Acts against the Clan Gregor, but William III. renewed them by a short clause, rescinding Charles II.'s pardon. Patrick's eldest son, John, was out with the other Clans under Dundee, in 1688. His son (also John) styled of Glen-Carnaig, purchased an estate in Balquidder,§ and adopted the surname of Murray. He died in 1744.|| His eldest son, Robert, was engaged in the Rising of 1745, with 300 of his Clan, and mortgaged his whole fortune to forward the Stuart cause. The Duke of Cumberland sent to offer him the restoration of his name and family, with other favourable terms; but he answered that, "having embarked in the affair they could not desert it, whatever they might suffer should it misgive." They chose rather to risk their lives and fortunes and die with the character of honest men, than live in infamy and hand down disgrace to their posterity.¶ After the Battle of Culloden the MacGregors marched home with flying colours, and then dispersed in small parties. The Government troops afterwards burnt all the houses on GlenCarnaig's estate, and carried off the cattle. Robert MacGregor was long confined in Edinburgh Castle, and died in Edinburgh in 1758. His only son was killed at the siege of Louisburg. Evan, the fourth son of John of GlenCarnaig, fought under his brother in the campaigns of 1745 and 1746. He headed the party of twenty-four Highlanders who first entered the Netherbow-port at the capture of Edinburgh, September, 1745.\*\* He was aide-de-camp to Prince Charles, and suffered exceedingly in the Stuart cause. He afterwards served in the 88th Regiment, and subsequently in the 41st, quartered in Jersey, where he died 1778. His eldest son, John Murray, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the East India Company's service; on returning from India he bought the estate of

\* Douglas's "Barony," Skene, &c.

† MacGregor of Ruadhruadh, or Roro, was an influential branch of the Clan. MacGregor of Glengyle (a property on Loch Katrine, now sold to another family of MacGregors), is another branch. The famed Rob Roy (or Robert Red), whose merits and failings, magnified through a halo of romance, are so generally known, was a Cadet of the Glengyle family. The MacGregor tartan common (like the other tartans) to the whole Clan has been erroneously styled Rob Roy in the shops.

‡ Douglas's "Barony;" and Skene, vol. ii., p. 253.

§ Douglas's "Barony."

|| He was buried at Invercarraig, at the head of Loch Doine, where his grave remains. The ruins of the houses afterwards burnt are around it.

¶ Douglas's "Barony," quoted from Family Papers. \*\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 61.



Lanrick, near Doune, in Perthshire. In 1784 the Clan obtained redress from Government by an Act abolishing the penal statutes against them. They immediately afterwards entered into a deed, signed by 826 heads of families, recognizing John Murray of Lanrick as their Chief.\* He was created a Baronet 1795,† and subsequently resumed the surname of MacGregor by Royal License. He died in 1822, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Evan, a distinguished general officer. When King George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, a body of MacGregors under Sir Evan turned out for His Majesty's reception. Sir Evan died at Barbadoes 1840, Governor of the Windward Islands, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who died at Tortola 1851, Governor of the Virgin Islands. His eldest son, Sir Malcolm MacGregor, is the present Chief.

The MacGregors, through all their oppressions, were at all times most loyal to their Sovereign. They are especially *Clannish*, holding to each other and to their name, with an attachment strengthened by the sufferings of their race.

The strength of the Clan Gregor in 1745, was 700.‡ Their badge is the Scotch Fir,§ and their war-cry "Ard Choille," from a place of that name in GlenDochart.|| The population bearing the name of MacGregor in 1861 is estimated at 11,070.¶

\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 253.

† Sir John's brother, Colonel Alexander MacGregor Murray, received authority in 1799 to raise a regiment of Fencible Highlanders, styled the Clan Alpine Fencibles, the strength of which was 1050 men. They had no opportunity of seeing foreign service, and were disbanded in 1802. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 407.)

‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

§ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.

¶ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report.



DUNCAN MACGREGOR.

*Auchtou, Balquidder, Perthshire.*

CLAN GREGOR.



## THE MACKINTOSHES.

### ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH.

BORN 16th August 1842, at Bohuntin, Glenroy, on the property of the\* Mackintosh of Mackintosh. His father, Angus Mackintosh, was ground officer on the estate ; he married Catherine Grant, and died at the age of sixty-two, leaving eight children.

Alexander, the subject of this notice, is now ground officer to the Mackintosh, and is unmarried ; his two uncles, John and Duncan, were also both ground officers.

Alexander's grandfather, Ewen Mackintosh, was a farmer ; his wife's name was Catherine MacDonald. Ewen's father (also Ewen Mackintosh) was a very powerful and active man. He engaged in the rising of 1745, and fought in every battle from the Gathering of the Clans in Glenfinnan till Culloden. At Falkirk he received a musket-ball in the shoulder, which could never be extracted. In one encounter he gallantly defended his wounded captain, and after his death protected the body. Alexander's great-uncle, Donald Mor, was in the army ; he received a Lieutenant's commission, and accompanied his regiment to America in 1757, where he fought in many actions, including the taking of Quebec. Returning to Scotland with a pension, he became tenant of the farm of Brunachan.

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### ARCHIBALD MACKINTOSH.

BORN 19th July, 1827, at Essich, in the parish of Inverness, on the Mackintosh's property. His father, Alexander Mackintosh, was in the Edinburgh Militia ; he married Ann MacDonald, and died at the age of sixty-nine, leaving nine children.

Archibald Mackintosh is a farm-manager ; he married Jessie Reid, daughter of Alexander Reid, road contractor, and has one son and four daughters.

Archibald's grandfather, Donald Mackintosh, was a mechanic, and in the army ; his wife's name was Elizabeth MacBean. Donald's father was a standard-bearer in the Government army in 1745, and gallantly maintained his position till mortally wounded.

\* In Gaelic the Chief of a Clan is generally designated by the definite article, to distinguish him from all others of the same name.

The MacIntoshes form one of the branches of the ancient Clan Chattan, of which their Chief is *Captain*, and claims to be also its *Chief*.\* This must ever remain a matter of dispute between the MacIntoshes and the MacPhersons, whose descent from the old Chiefs of the Clan Chattan cannot be denied;† while, on the other hand, the MacIntoshes undoubtedly led the Clan for a long period.‡ The name comes from the Gaelic word "Toiseach," a leader.§ Their origin is usually derived from Scha or Shaw, Constable of Inverness, and son of the fifth Earl of Fife;|| thus denying male descent from the Clan Chattan; but other authorities assert that the MacIntoshes descend from Neill, younger son of Gillichattan Mor, the founder of the Clan Chattan.¶ In 1236 Shaw MacIntosh obtained a lease of Rothiemurchus, and also Meikle Geddes, and Rait. Farquhar MacIntosh fought at Largs, 1263. His son Angus married in 1291, Eva, only child of the Chief of the Clan Chattan.\*\* Angus MacIntosh, who fought for Bruce at Bannockburn, died in 1346. William MacIntosh, Eva's son, was designated Captain of the Clan Chattan; he obtained a grant of the lands of Glen Luy and Loch Arkaig, in Lochaber; he was wounded at the battle of Durham, and died in 1386.†† The battle of Innerhaven took place in 1386, between the MacIntoshes and the Camerons, when the latter were defeated, through the assistance of the MacPhersons.‡‡ The MacIntoshes were victors in the celebrated judicial combat at Perth in 1396, and from that time firmly established themselves as *Leaders* of the Clan Chattan, although the obedience of the other branches was "often refused, and only given when they were in no condition to resist."§§ Malcolm, Chief of the MacIntoshes, fought at the battle of Harlaw, 1411, under the Lord of the Isles,||| and obtained from him a confirmation of the lands of Glenroy and Glenspean, in Lochaber, and also a grant of the office of Steward of the Lordship of Lochaber, which was renewed to his son, Duncan MacIntosh, Captain of the Clan Chattan, in 1447, along with the lands of Keppoch. Duncan MacIntosh was one of the Chiefs who made their submission to King James IV. in 1493, receiving Royal Charters of the lands previously held from the Lords of the Isles.¶¶ His son Farquhar joined the insurrection of Alexander MacDonald of Lochalsh, in 1491, and stormed the Royal Castle of Inverness.\*\*\* He was imprisoned by the King in Edinburgh Castle in 1495, together with young MacKenzie of Kintail.††† He attempted his escape in 1497, but was recaptured, and detained in captivity till after the battle of Flodden.‡‡‡ Farquhar was succeeded by his cousin William MacIntosh of Dun-nachton,

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 171.

† *Ibid.*, p. 172.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 178-179.

§ The letter *k* has been introduced into the name in English, but it does not exist in the Gaelic alphabet. || Nisbet's "Heraldry," p. 277.

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 172.

\*\* Skene, Douglas, &c. *Vide* Notice XXVII.

†† Douglas's "Baronage."

‡‡ *Vide* Notices XXVII. and XI. §§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 179.

||| Douglas's "Baronage."

¶¶ Gregory's "Highlands," p. 87.

\*\*\* Gregory, p. 56.

††† *Vide* Notice XXIII.

‡‡‡ Gregory, p. 93.



who was murdered at Inverness in 1515, by John Roy MacIntosh, and was succeeded by his brother Lachlan, who was also murdered in 1526, leaving a son, William, under age. During his minority, the Clan chose Hector, natural son of their last Chief, as Captain; he was strongly opposed by the Earl of Moray, the young Chief's uncle, who, after severe conflicts, put William in possession of his inheritance.\* In a subsequent feud with Huntly, the MacIntoshes burnt the Castle of Auchindoun, and the Marchioness of Huntly caused William MacIntosh to be beheaded.† The MacIntoshes took the side of Argyle in 1594, and fought under him at Glenlivet. In 1609 they obliged the Chief of the MacPhersons to sign a bond, acknowledging MacIntosh as Chief of the Clan Chattan. In 1617, Lachlan MacIntosh was knighted by King James VI.; he was made heritable Steward of Lochaber, and died in 1622, succeeded by his eldest son William, who, together with his brother Lachlan, joined the forces of the Covenanters in 1639. The battle of Mulroy took place in 1668, between the MacIntoshes and the MacDonalds of Keppoch, when the arrival of the MacPhersons rescued MacIntosh.‡ The MacIntoshes joined the new Government at the Revolution, but the Clan took a prominent part in the subsequent risings. The Chief's uncle, MacIntosh of Borlum, led the Clan in 1715. He joined the Earl of Mar in Perth, with about 500 men, and distinguished himself exceedingly. He was captured at Preston, and conveyed to London; but he escaped from Newgate the night preceding his trial.§ Lachlan, then Chief, died without issue in 1731, and was succeeded by his second cousin, William Mackintosh of Daviot, who died 1741. His brother Angus, who succeeded to him, was appointed to a company in the 43rd (now 42nd) Regiment, and therefore adhered to the Government side in 1745; but his wife, who was a daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld, took the command of the Clan, and conducted two battalions in person to join the Jacobite army at Inverness. Her husband was afterwards taken prisoner, and was consigned by Prince Charles to Lady Mackintosh's custody. The Prince went to stay at Moy Hall (MacIntosh's residence), where he had a guard of 200 of the Clan. Lord Loudon marched to Moy, with the hope of capturing the Prince. Lady Mackintosh was however forewarned; she sallied out with her men, and by causing commands to be given in a loud voice, to arrange the Clans in order of battle, induced the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Army to imagine that the whole Jacobite forces were opposed to him, and to retire forthwith to Sutherland.|| This was afterwards known as the Rout of Moy. The MacIntoshes were on the right of the Highland army at Culloden, under Colonel MacGillivray of Drumnaglas. Eneas MacIntosh, the Chief in 1812, was created a Baronet; he died in 1820, and was succeeded by Angus Mackintosh, the male heir, whose immediate ancestors had settled

\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 182.

† *Ibid.*, p. 183.

‡ *Vide* Notices XX. and XXVII.

§ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 350.

|| Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 106.

in Canada. His son Alexander is the present Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Chief of the Clan.

The strength of the MacIntoshes, in 1745, was estimated at 800.\* Their badge is the Red Whortlebury.† Their war-cry is Lock-na-Maoidh or Loch Moy.‡

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26. † Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 413. ‡ *Ibid*, p. 415.



ARCHIBALD M<sup>C</sup>INTOSH

*Balvonie, Strathnairn.*

ALEXANDER M<sup>C</sup>INTOSH.

*Bohuntine, Glenroy.*

CLAN OF THE MACINTOSHES.



## THE MACKENZIES.

### KENNETH MACKENZIE.

BORN in 1846 at Carr, in the parish of Kintail, on the property of Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P. His father, George MacKenzie, is a fisherman in Kintail, on the west coast of Ross-shire; he was born in 1804, and was one of three sons at a birth, who all lived to be very fine men. George MacKenzie married Helen MacDonald.

Kenneth MacKenzie is a shepherd at Inverinate, Kintail; he is unmarried.

His grandfather, Hector MacKenzie, and his grandmother, Eliza MacKenzie, both belonged to Kintail.

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### THOMAS MACKENZIE.

BORN 1833 at Kishorn, in the parish of Loch-Carron, on the property of Sir John Stewart. His father, John MacKenzie, was a farmer at Kishorn; he married Margaret MacKenzie, and died at the age of seventy-two.

Thomas MacKenzie follows the trade of a carpenter at Kishorn, and is not married.

His grandfather's name was Kenneth MacKenzie, and his grandmother was Margaret MacKenzie.

The Clan Choinnich, or MacKenzie, can claim a native Gaelic origin, although formerly supposed to descend from the Norman family of Fitzgerald in Ireland.\* Their ancestor was Gilleon og, or Colin the younger, Son of Gilleon na-h-àirde of the ancient tribe of Ross; from his descendant Coinnich or Kenneth, the Clan took their name. King David II. granted a Charter to Murdo, filius Kennethi di Kintail, in 1362.† Kenneth Mor was one of the Chiefs‡ arrested by King James I. at Inverness in 1427, and then ranked as the leader of 2,000 men.§ In 1463 Alexander MacKenzie of Kintail|| received Strathgarve and other lands, from John Earl of Ross.

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., pp. 234, 235.

† *Ibid.*, p. 235.

‡ The Chief of the MacMathans, or Mathiesons, was one of those arrested at the same time. They were supposed to descend from the same stock as the MacKenzies, but are now almost extinct. —(Skene, vol. ii., p. 241.)

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 236.

|| Hector Roy, son of Alexander by his second wife, obtained from King James IV. a grant of the lands and Barony of Gairloch, in Ross-shire. These lands belonged originally to the MacLeods of Rasay, and a long contest ensued between them and the MacKenzies till 1611, after which the latter remained in peaceable possession. Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1700, and was the ancestor of the present Sir Kenneth MacKenzie of Gairloch.



The MacKenzies were constantly at feud with the MacDonalds, over whom they gained an advantage, at the conflict of Blair-na-pare, 1491.\* After the fall of the Lords of the Isles, the MacKenzies rose in power, and established themselves as one of the principal Clans of the North. Kenneth og MacKenzie of Kintail was imprisoned by King James IV., in Edinburgh Castle, together with the son of MacIntosh. They attempted to escape in 1497, but MacKenzie was slain at Torwood, by the Laird of Buchanan.† John of Kintail was taken prisoner at Flodden, 1513. He was given the charge of the peace of Wester Ross, jointly with Munro of Foulis, in 1514. The MacDonalds attempted to take possession of MacKenzie's Castle of Ellandonan,‡ in 1539, but they were repulsed, and their Leader, Donald Gorm of Sleat, was slain. John MacKenzie died in 1556. In 1569 the Government attempted to reconcile the MacKenzies and MacDonalds, but the truce was not lasting. In 1581 a party of MacKenzies captured Glengarry, whose release was procured by his yielding the Castle of Loch-Carron to the MacKenzies. The young Chief of Glengarry was slain in 1602, in an encounter between the boats of the rival Clans, opposite Skye. In revenge the Clan Ranald of Glengarry plundered the lands of Kilchrist, belonging to the MacKenzies, and a whole congregation was burnt in the Church, while Glengarry's Piper marched round the building.§ Eventually the MacDonalds were induced to give up their Ross-shire Lands to Kenneth MacKenzie of Kintail, who obtained a Crown Charter of the Lands of Strone, Loch-Alsh, Loch-Carron, and others, 1607. Kenneth was created Lord MacKenzie of Kintail, 1609; he obtained possession of the Island of Lewis in 1610, by purchase, and died in 1611. The second Lord Kintail was created Earl of Seaforth by King James VI., in 1612. He left no son, and was succeeded in the title by his brother George, who joined Montrose, in consequence of which he was excommunicated by the General Assembly. His son Kenneth, third Earl of Seaforth, was forfeited by Cromwell till the Restoration. Kenneth, the fourth Earl, followed King James VII. to France at the Revolution, and died in Paris. William, the fifth Earl, engaged in the Rising of 1715, for which he was attainted. He landed in Kintail with a party of Spaniards in 1719, but on the failure of the expedition retired to France. He was afterwards allowed to live in Scotland. His son Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, was on the Government side in 1745; he died in 1761, leaving a son, also Kenneth, who was made Earl of Seaforth by fresh creation, 1771, and died in 1781,|| leaving an only daughter, married to Count Melfort. Thomas Frederick MacKenzie Humberston, the male heir, succeeded to the

\* Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 56.

† *Ibid.*, p. 93.

‡ This old Castle is represented as a background in the Portraits of the MacKenzies.

§ Whence the pibroch, known under the name of Kilchrist, as the family tune of the MacDonalds of Glengarry.

|| The Earl of Seaforth raised a Regiment of 1,130 men in 1778. It was known as Seaforth's Highlanders, or the 78th Regiment, now the 72nd. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 169.) In 1793, Colonel Francis MacKenzie (afterwards Lord Seaforth) raised the Regiment now known as the 78th Highlanders. (Stewart, vol. ii., p. 216.)

Chiefship, and purchased the estates. His father, William MacKenzie (who took the name of Humberston in right of his wife, a Lincolnshire heiress), was the son of Colonel Alexander MacKenzie, brother of the fifth Earl. Thomas Frederick MacKenzie died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Francis, who was created Lord Seaforth, and Baron MacKenzie of Kintail, 1797; he died in 1815, and his sons having predeceased him, the estates were inherited by his eldest daughter, widow of Sir Samuel Hood. Lady Hood married secondly J. A. Stewart of Glasserton, who assumed the name of Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth, which is now borne by his son. The male heir, and Chief of the Clan, is considered to be Allangrange.\*

Sir Roderick MacKenzie, the second brother of the first Lord MacKenzie of Kintail,† married the daughter and heiress of Torquil MacLeod of the Lewes, and added the arms of MacLeod to his own. His eldest son,‡ John MacKenzie of Tarbet, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628. Sir George MacKenzie, the second Baronet, was a Lord of Session in 1661, and bore the judicial title of Lord Tarbet. In 1685, King James VII. created him Viscount of Tarbet, and Lord MacLeod and Castlehaven. Queen Anne created him Earl of Cromarty in 1703; he died in 1714.§ John, the second Earl, died in 1731. His son George, the third Earl, joined Prince Charles with 400 men in 1745, and was at the battle of Falkirk. He and his son, Lord MacLeod, were taken prisoners at Dunrobin Castle, April, 1746, and were committed to the Tower. Lord Cromarty was sentenced to death, and his estates and honours were forfeited, but he eventually received a pardon; he died in 1766. His son, Lord MacLeod, received an unconditional pardon. He entered the Swedish army, and was created Count Cromarty by the King of Sweden. Returning to Great Britain, he offered to raise a regiment, and very soon enrolled 840 Highlanders, forming two battalions of the 73rd, now 71st Regiment. As Colonel of the 1st battalion, Lord MacLeod distinguished himself in India; the estates were restored to him in 1784; he died at Edinburgh, 1789, without issue. He was succeeded in his estates by his cousin Kenneth MacKenzie of Cromarty, whose father was the second son of John, second Earl; he died in 1796, also without issue. The Cromarty estates reverted to Lady Isabel MacKenzie, eldest sister of Lord MacLeod, and wife of Lord Elibank; she died in 1801. Her daughter married Edward Hay, of Newhall (brother of the seventh Marquis of Tweeddale), who assumed the surname of MacKenzie in addition to his own. Their eldest

\* Gregory, p. 425. Skene, vol. ii., p. 241.

† Alexander, another brother of the first Lord Kintail, acquired Coul in Ross-shire. His son Kenneth was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1673, and was ancestor of the present Sir William MacKenzie, of Coul.

‡ Kenneth MacKenzie, of Scatwell, was another son of Sir Roderick MacKenzie. His son Kenneth was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1703, and was the ancestor of the present Sir James MacKenzie of Scatwell.

§ The first Earl of Cromarty's second son, Kenneth, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1704, with the precedence of his father's patent. He was ancestor of the late Sir James MacKenzie, of Tarbet, who died in 1858.

daughter and heiress married in 1849 the present Duke of Sutherland. The Duchess was created Countess of Cromarty, 1861, with limitation to her second surviving son, Francis.

The armorial bearings of the MacKenzies are a stag's head and horns, said to have been assumed in consequence of their ancestor rescuing the King of Scotland from an enraged stag. From the stag's head the term "Caberfae" was applied to the chiefs.\* The MacKenzie territories were at one time very extensive. "All the highlands and isles from Ardnamurchan to Strathnaver were either the MacKenzies' property or under their vassalage, some few excepted."† MacKenzie was one of their chiefs who fought at Bannockburn.‡

The strength of the MacKenzies in 1745 was reckoned at 2,500.§ The badge worn by the MacKenzies is Deer Grass.|| The name of MacKenzie stands eleventh on the list of the most common surnames of Scotland. The number bearing it in 1861 is estimated at 23,272.¶

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 170.

† Quoted by Skene, vol. ii., p. 240.

‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 27.

§ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

|| Skene, vol. ii., p. 241.

¶ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report.



KENNETH MACKENZIE,  
*Inverinate, Kintail, Ross-shire.*

THOMAS MACKENZIE,  
*Ardoch, Loch Carron, Ross-shire.*

CLAN OF THE MACKENZIES.





## MACLACHLAN.

### JOHN MACLACHLAN.

BORN in 1845, at Camusnangall, parish of Kilmallie, at that time the property of Mr. MacLean\* of Ardgour, and now belonging to the Earl of Morton. His father, also John MacLachlan, is a ferryman between Camusnangall and Fort William ; his wife's name is Elizabeth MacPherson.

The younger John MacLachlan, the subject of the Portrait, is post-runner in the north district of Ardgour, and is unmarried.

His grandfather was Donald MacLachlan, and his grandmother Anne Cameron. With the exception of an uncle, Donald MacLachlan, and an aunt, Mary MacLachlan (both unmarried), all near relations have gone to America. The family have been in Ardgour for one hundred and fifty years, and in the parish of Kilmallie† from time immemorial, as they belong to the old Lochaber MacLachlans of Corruanan.

The MacLachlans, or Clan Lachuinn, descend from Gilchrist, son of Dedaalan, and grandson of Anradan,‡ who was likewise the ancestor of the MacNeills.§ In the Paisley Chartulary, a Charter by the Chief of the Lamonds is witnessed by Gillpatrick, filius Gilchrist. This Gilchrist married the daughter of Lachlan MacRory, Lord of Cowall, and Chief of the Lamonds.|| The original seat of the MacLachlans appears to have been in Lochaber, where a very old branch of the Clan (MacLachlan of Corruanan) has been settled amongst the Camerons from the earliest period.¶ Soon after the acquisition of their possessions in Cowall,\*\* by marriage with the Lamond heiress, the MacLachlans became adherents of the Campbells, and little is known of their separate history.†† Gillpatrick had a son, Lachlan Mor, who lived in the thirteenth century. The seventh in descent from him was Gillespie, or Archibald, whose son Archibald was served heir to his father in 1663, and had a Crown Charter of his estates in 1680, including the Old Tower of Castle Lachlan in Kilbride parish, district of Cowall. He was succeeded by his son Lachlan, whose son, also Lachlan, was served heir in 1719.‡‡ He joined Prince Charles's forces in 1745, and

\* *Vide* Notice XXIX.

† The principal part of the parish of Kilmallie is in the district of Lochaber, and is chiefly in Inverness-shire. Ardgour is in Argyllshire, and is separated from Lochaber by Loch Eil.

‡ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 118.

§ *Vide* Notice XXV.

|| Skene, vol. ii., p. 119. A celebrated MS., dated 1467, which forms a reliable authority for Highland genealogies, is considered to have been written by a MacLachlan. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 8.)

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 119.

\*\* The district of Cowall in Argyllshire lies between Loch Long on the east, and Loch Fyne on the west.

†† Skene, vol. ii., p. 119.

‡‡ Burke's "Landed Gentry."

was Colonel of the United Regiment of MacLachlan and MacLean at Culloden, where he was killed by a cannon-ball, at the commencement of the battle. He was succeeded by his son Robert, whose son Donald was the father of the present Robert MacLachlan of MacLachlan (convener of Argyllshire) the Chief of the Clan.

The MacLachlans, although in a measure dependent on the Campbells, remained a Clan of considerable strength without any great change in their condition.†

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was 300.‡ Their badge is the Rowan Tree, or Mountain Ash.§

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## GRAHAM.

### HUGH GRAHAM.

BORN in 1788, at Nether Glennie, in the parish of the Port of Menteith, on the property of John Graham. His father, David Graham, died about thirty years ago, aged eighty-four. He married Mary Cameron, whose father, Hugh Cameron, was with Prince Charles in 1745, and afterwards served in the "Queen's Regiment."

Hugh Graham was a boatman and taxman of the Island of Inchmaholme in the Loch of Menteith for twenty-five years; he still resides there at Gateside, and amuses himself with the management of bees. He served for about seventeen years in the Stirling Volunteer Cavalry. He married in 1817 Elizabeth MacKeurtan, of the same parish, and had ten children, of whom only five survive.

Hugh's grandfather's name was John Graham, and his grandmother was a MacGregor.

The Grahams, or Græmes, are not supposed to be of Celtic origin, although their name is said to have been derived from the Gaelic word "Gruamach" (gloomy or morose). The first of the name on actual record in Scotland is William de Graham, who received from King David I. the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, and witnessed charters in 1128 and 1139; he had two sons, Peter and John;|| the male line of the eldest son terminated early in the fourteenth century with a John de Graham, whose sisters inherited the property.¶ The line of William de Graham's second son, John,

\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 251.

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 119.

‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 120.

|| Douglas's "Peerage."

¶ One of the heiresses married William Moore, who obtained with her, the lands of Abercorn, the other married William Douglas of Lugton, ancestor of the Earls of Morton, and conveyed to him Dalkeith, which was sold to the Earl of Buccleuch in 1642.

continued direct; his descendant, Sir David de Graham, in the reign of King Alexander II., had from the Earl of Dunbar the lands of Dundaff in Stirlingshire; he married the daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Strathern,\* and from Malise, the fifth Earl, obtained the lands of Kincardine in Perthshire: he died about 1270. His eldest† son, Sir Patrick, fell at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, and was succeeded by his son, Sir David Graham of Kincardine. He was a faithful adherent of King Robert the Bruce, with whom he exchanged Cordross in Dumbartonshire for Old Montrose in Forfarshire; he died in 1327. His son, also Sir David, was taken prisoner with King David II. at the battle of Durham in 1346. His son, Sir Patrick, had one son, Sir William, by his first wife, and four sons by his second marriage, the eldest of whom (Patrick) married Euphame Stewart Countess Palatine of Stratherne, and became in her right Earl of Stratherne. Sir William's eldest‡ son, Alexander, predeceased him; he was therefore succeeded by his grandson, Patrick, a Lord of the Regency during the minority of King James II., and created Lord Graham about 1445; he died in 1465. His grandson, the third Lord Graham, was created Earl of Montrose in 1504 by King James IV., with a fresh Charter of his lands of Auld Montrose; he fell at Flodden in 1513.§ The second Earl died in 1571. His eldest son, Robert, Lord Graham, having been killed at Pinkie, in 1547, his grandson succeeded him as third Earl. The fourth Earl died in 1626. His son, the fifth Earl, was the celebrated Royalist General; he was created Marquis by King Charles I. in 1644,|| after which he commenced a career of almost unparalleled victory: as Lieutenant-General for the King of Scotland, with 3,000 men, consisting of a body of Irish sent by the Marquis of Antrim, the Atholemen and other Highlanders, he gained six victories in rapid succession; after the last, which was at Kilsyth, August 15th, 1645, he intended marching to England but was encountered and defeated at Philliphough, by

\* Malise, the first of the ancient Earls of Strathern, distinguished himself greatly at the battle of the Standard, 1138. The male line failed with the seventh Earl (also Malise) in the reign of King David II., who granted the Earldom in 1343 to Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsargard (*vide* Notice XII.), Earl Malise's nephew. On his death without issue, the Earldom was given to the Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II., and by him to his eldest son by his second marriage, David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, and Earl of Caithness, who left an only daughter Euphame.

† Sir David de Graham had two other sons, Sir John, who joined Wallace and was killed at Falkirk, 1298, and Sir David, who acquired the lands of Loveth or Lovat, in Inverness-shire.

‡ By his second wife, Princess Mary Stuart, second daughter of King Robert III. and widow of George, Earl of Angus and of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, Sir William had five other sons. The eldest of these was Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron, ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry and of Claverhouse, another was ancestor of the Grahams of Eskbank and of Garvoch. Sir Thomas Graham of the latter family gained the victory of Barossa, and was created Lord Lynedoch in 1814; but the peerage became extinct on his death without issue in 1843.

§ Patrick, second son of the first Earl, had a Charter of the lands of Inchbrahie, Foulis, and Aberthven in 1513. The fifth Laird was known as "Black Pole," and commanded the Athole Highlanders under the Marquis of Montrose; his descendant, Major George Græme, was wounded at Waterloo, and was the father of the present Patrick Græme of Inchbrahie.

|| Peerages, &c.

General David Leslie, commanding the Parliamentary troops; he retired abroad, but landed in Orkney in 1650, to attempt the recovery of Scotland for King Charles II.; he was surprised and defeated at Invercharron in Ross-shire, and although he escaped from the field of battle, he was betrayed into General Leslie's hands by MacLeod of Ossgut; having been forfeited by the Parliament in 1644, he was executed in Edinburgh without fresh trial on the 21st May, 1650.\* His son, the second Marquis, was restored in 1660, and died in 1669. His son, the third Marquis, purchased the estates of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, from the Laird of Buchanan, died in 1584. The fourth Marquis bought the property of the Duke of Lennox with the hereditary Sheriffship of Dumbarton; he was created Duke in 1707, and died in 1742. His son David, Marquis of Graham, was created a British Peer as Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in 1722; he died unmarried in 1731. His brother William therefore succeeded his father as second Duke. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, he received compensation for the Sheriffship of Dumbarton and the regalities of Montrose and Menteith, Lennox and Darnley; he died in 1709. His son James, the third Duke, died in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, the present, fourth Duke of Montrose.

Patrick Graham, Earl of Strathern, was succeeded by his son, Malise Graham; but King James I. divested him of the Earldom of Strathern, holding it to be a male fee, and eventually annexed it to the Crown. Malise was created Earl of Menteith† in 1427.‡ His descendant, William, the seventh Earl of the Graham line, was served heir to David, Earl of Strathern, and was allowed by King Charles I. to assume the style of Earl of Strathern and Menteith. Objections having been made, his retour and patent were set aside in March, 1633, but he was immediately afterwards created Earl of Airth, with the precedence of Menteith. His eldest son, Lord Hilpont, joined the Marquis of Montrose in 1644 with a body of four hundred men, but he was shortly afterwards assassinated. His son William succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Airth and Menteith, but he disposed of all his landed property to the Marquis of Montrose and Sir John Graham of Gartmore, and died without issue 1694, when his titles became dormant.

\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 49.

† The first Earl of Menteith lived in the reign of King David I. shortly after 1124. The third Earl had no son, and left two daughters, one married Walter Comyn (son of the Earl of Buchan), who became the fourth Earl. The other daughter married Walter Stewart, third son of the third High Steward of Scotland, and obtained the Earldom in 1258, his descendants assumed the name of Menteith, but retained the Stewart arms. Walter's grandson, the seventh Earl, left a daughter, Mary Countess of Menteith, who married Sir John Graham. Their only daughter Margaret, married Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, and on the forfeiture of his son, in 1425, the Earldom became vested in the Crown till bestowed on Malise Graham.

‡ From his second son, descended Sir John Graham of Killeryde (styled Sir John with the bright sword) near Dunblane, ancestor of the Grahams of Gartmore in Perthshire, and the Grahams of Esk, and of Netherby on the English borderland. The Grahams of Cartur and of Leitchtown descend from the second son of the second Earl of Menteith.



The renowned Commander, John Graham of Claverhouse, descended from the second son of Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron, eldest son of Sir William Graham's second marriage. Claverhouse was nominated in 1677, to the command of an independent company of horse raised against the Covenanters. They obtained a victory over him at Drumnaclog, in May, 1679, but he defeated them at Bothwell Bridge the month after. He was created Viscount Dundee and Lord Graham of Claverhouse in 1688, he was present at the Convention of Estates in 1688, and leaving Edinburgh with a small party of troopers soon afterwards appeared in arms for King James III. He gained the victory of Killcrankie, but was there killed, and was buried at the old Church of Blair-in-Athole.

The Clan of the Grahams was principally confined to Menteith and Strathern. Their badge is Laurel, Spurge, or Laureola.

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## MACFARLANE.

### JAMES MACFARLANE.

BORN in 1809, at Croch-Choille, in the parish of Buchanan, on the property of the Duke of Montrose. His father, Alexander MacFarlane, was born at Kenmore on the west side of Loch Lomond, in the parish of Arrochar; he was post-runner between Loch Earn Head and Callander, for fourteen years, and afterwards between Tillicoultie and Kilmarnock, in Argyllshire, for more than twenty years; he died in 1850, aged seventy. He married Mary McGowan, from Buchanan parish, and left three sons and two daughters. The second son, Alexander, is a carpenter and joiner in the employment of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The youngest son, Robert, is a wood-cutter at Kenmore, Loch Lomond side. The eldest daughter married Archibald Cameron from Stron-Sithean (the fairy point), Morven, now a shepherd on Sir James Colquhoun's property, at Glen-na-Curn. The youngest daughter married her cousin, Walter MacFarlane, who made a small fortune in America, and now resides with his brother, Peter MacFarlane of Ruchneach, near Rowerdennan.

James, or Hamish Mor, the subject of the Portrait, was Alexander MacFarlane's eldest son; his parents returned from his mother's parish to the MacFarlane side of Loch Lomond, while he was still very young. He now resides at Inverhullin (from *Inver*, the confluence of a stream, and *Cuilioun*, holly), and is a wood-carter in Sir James Colquhoun's employment. He has great skill in removing heavy timber from the face of the hills. After a memorable gale of wind in 1860, he succeeded in bringing down, from rocky and dangerous heights, upwards of £2000 worth of wood



with his horse and only one assistant. He conveyed timber for the repair of the Tarbert Pier on Loch Lomond, and also aided in the erection of the Arrochar Pier, which was commenced soon after the Queen's visit to Loch Long in 1849.\* Hamish Mor is a very powerful man, a noted character in the district,† and much liked. He married his cousin, Jane McGowan, daughter of John McGowan in Buchanan parish; he has no children.

James's grandfather, Alexander MacFarlane, was a native of Arrochar parish, he was born at a cottage in Kenmore Wood, where he resided all his life; his forefathers belonged to the same parish.

The MacFarlanes descend from the ancient Earls of Lennox, in which district their possessions lay.‡ The first of these§ Earls on record is "Aluin Comes de Levenax," in the early part of the thirteenth century.|| Aluin was succeeded by his son, who bore the same name; he died in 1225, leaving nine sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Maldowan, as third Earl of Lennox,¶ and of the other sons only two appear to have left male descendants, viz., Aulay, founder of the family of Fasselane; and Gilchrist, who obtained possession of the northern part of Lennox, and became ancestor of the Clan Pharlan, a Charter still exists by Maldowan, Earl of Lennox, to his brother Gilchrist, "de terris de superiori Arrochar de Luss."\*\* Gilchrist's son Duncan also obtained lands from the Earl of Lennox. From Duncan's grandson, Parlan (*Anglicè* Bartholomew), the Clan took their surname of MacParlan, or MacPharlan; his son Malcolm was succeeded by his son Duncan, who obtained from Duncan, eighth

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 77.

† Various anecdotes are related of James MacFarlane's kind treatment of his horses. He had for many years a grey mare called "Nanack," she was particularly clever at dragging the wood down the hill-side by zigzag paths, and keeping it back where the descent was too steep. Hamish Mor, when returning from Luss to Tarbet one night, found a number of trees blown across the road, entirely obstructing the passage. He addressed his steed, "noo Nanack, ye ken this is Loch Lomond, in ye maun gang whatsomever, and swim to yonder point, and frae this one we'll set out, as a near road to Tarbert, ye ken, Nanack." Whereupon Nanack plunged into Loch Lomond, and with her master hanging on by her tail, swam across one of the bays of the Loch, to where the road was again passable. She had an objection to the smell of whiskey, and if she suspected her master of having had more than enough, she refused to let him enter his cart, except by the back, and took him home as soon as she could.

‡ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 150.

§ David, Earl of Huntington, brother of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, had previously borne the title.

|| Before attaining the Earldom, Aluin's family appear to have been hereditary seneschals of Strathern, and baillies of the Abthainrie of Dull in Athole. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 152.)

¶ Maldowan surrendered to the King the stronghold of Dumbarton, previously the principal seat of the family; he died about 1270. The fourth and fifth Earls bore the name of Malcolm; the fifth was killed at Hallidon Hill, in 1333; his son, Donald, sixth Earl, left one daughter, Margaret, Countess of Lennox, who married Walter de Fasselane, the male heir. Their son, Duncan, eighth Earl, also left no male issue; his eldest daughter, Isabella, married Sir Murdoch Stuart, afterwards second Duke of Albany. As a widow she continued to hold the estates, under the title of Countess of Lennox, till her death in 1460. The Earldom was afterwards claimed by Napier of Murchiston, and Haldane of Gleneagles, co-heirs of her second sister, Margaret, and by Stewart of Darnley representing the youngest sister, Elizabeth. The latter family succeeded in acquiring the title in 1488. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 155.)

\*\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 150.

Earl of Lennox, another charter of the lands of Arrochar. When the Earldom of Lennox fell into the possession of a different family, the clans, formerly united under the old Earls of their race, became separate and independent. Of these the principal was the Clan Pharlan, and they are supposed to have laid claim to the earldom, in consequence of which the Clan, together with the family of their Chief, were almost entirely destroyed and dispersed.\* Eventually Andrew MacFarlane married the daughter of John Stewart, Lord of Darnley and Earl of Lennox, which saved the rest of the Clan from destruction, and they were restored to most of their possessions. Andrew does not appear to have been the hereditary Chief, and his son, Sir John, is afterwards styled Captain of the Clan, but he seems to have been the only person able to afford them protection.† From this time they supported the lowland Earls of Lennox on all occasions. Sir John's son Andrew was killed at Flodden; his son, Duncan MacFarlane, of that ilk, joined the Earls of Glencairn and Lennox in 1544 with three hundred of his Clan, and was present with them at the battle of Glasgow Muir. He shared in the forfeiture which ensued, but obtained a remission under the Privy Seal. He did not again join the Earl of Lennox in person, but sent his relative, Walter MacFarlane of Tarbert to his assistance, with 400 men.‡ Duncan was slain at Pinkie in 1547. His son, Andrew, unlike almost all the other Highland Chiefs, took a prominent part against Queen Mary. At the battle of Langside the MacFarlanes took three of Queen Mary's standards, and were much distinguished for their bravery. His son John built an Almshouse at Bruitfort, opposite the Castle of Eilean-bho. His son Walter was a steady adherent of the Royal Party; his house was twice besieged in Cromwell's time, and his Castle of Inveruglas was burnt to the ground; he died in 1604. His son John left no son, and was succeeded by his brother, Andrew MacFarlane of Ardess. His son John had the command of four hundred of his own men in the reign of King James VII., to keep the peace in Renfrewshire, but retired to his own district, and afterwards joined the Revolution Party. His son, Walter MacFarlane of that ilk, was an eminent antiquary, distinguished as the indefatigable collector of the ancient relics of his country; he died in 1767, and was succeeded by his brother William, who emigrated to America. The family of the Chief appears to be now extinct, but there are many of the name still remaining around their ancient possessions. The chief part of the property has passed into the hands of the Colquhouns.

The badge of the MacFarlanes is the Cloudberry.§ Their war-cry is "Loch Sloidh, or Sluagh," the Loch of the People, or Host.||

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\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 157.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 160.

† *Ibid.*

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 415.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 158.

## COLQUHOUN.

### ANGUS COLQUHOUN.

BORN in 1821, at Barbea, in the parish of Kilchrenan, Argyllshire, on the property of Mr. Campbell of Sonachan. His father, Archibald Colquhoun, was a handloom weaver; he married Mary Sinclair, and died at the age of forty-one.

Angus Colquhoun has been for many years in the service of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, first as a labourer at Rosdhu,\* and afterwards as a collector of pier dues at Row pier, (the property of Sir James) on Gare Loch, Dumbartonshire; he is now taxman of the pier, and resides in the neighbourhood. He married Margaret, daughter of Peter Campbell, in the parish of Inchsail, Argyllshire; they have no children. Angus's brother, Archibald Colquhoun, is likewise in Sir James Colquhoun's employment, and is keeper of the Deer Island of Inch Lonaig, on Loch Lomond; his wife is a MacFarlane, belonging to Luss, and they have several children, all born on the Island.†

Angus's grandfather was John Colquhoun, and his grandmother Janet Colquhoun, they and their forefathers belonged to the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

The territory of the Colquhouns is in Dumbartonshire. Their ancestor, Humphrey de Kilpatrick, obtained in the reign of King Alexander II., a grant of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, and assumed that name instead of his own.‡ His son, Ingelram de Colquhoun, lived in the reign of King Alexander III., and witnessed a Charter in 1316; his son, Sir Robert, married the daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Luss, sixth or seventh in direct line from Malduin, Dean of Lennox, who early in the twelfth century received a Charter of Luss from Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox.§ Sir Robert de Colquhoun is witness in a Charter by Walter de Faslane, Lord of Lennox, to Walter de Buchanan, of the lands of Auchmar in 1373. His eldest son,|| Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss, witnesses Charters in

\* Rosdhu is on Loch Lomond, and the estates lie between that Loch and the Gare Loch.

† His predecessor in this avocation was a Clansman, named Robert Colquhoun, born on the Inch Lonaig; he was gamekeeper to the Colquhouns of Luss, for several generations, commencing with the Sir James, who died in 1786. When Robert became unequal to more active duty, he begged leave to retire to the Island of his birth, as deerkeeper; he lived there for many years, and died at the age of ninety-nine.

‡ Douglas's "Baronage."

§ Douglas's "Baronage," and Douglas's "Peerage," *vide* also Notice on MacFarlane.

|| Sir Robert's second son Robert was the ancestor of the Colquhouns of Cumstradden; his descendant sold Cumstradden to the present Sir James's grandfather; the Colquhouns of Garscadden and Killermont were of the same descent.

1390, and 1395; his eldest son, Sir John, was governor of Dumbarton Castle, he was killed in a surprise by a party of West Islanders at Inchmurren, on Loch Lomond, 1440.\* He was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John, who was knighted by King James III.; he received Charters of the lands of Kilmardinny, Roseneath and Strone; he was appointed High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1474, and governor of Dumbarton Castle for life; he was killed by a cannon ball in defending Dumbarton, 1478.† His son, Sir Humphrey, died in 1493, and his son, Sir John, before 1583. His son, Sir Humphrey acquired the heritable Coronership of Dumbartonshire, from Robert Graham of Knockdollion, in 1594-5. After a combat with the MacGregors, or MacFarlanes, he fled to his Castle of Bannachrea, where he was pursued and put to death in a vault; he was succeeded by his brother Alexander; he had a Charter in 1597, to Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, and therefore the battle of Glenfruin against the MacGregors, which took place in 1602, must have been in his time. A great number of the Colquhouns were slain in the conflict, and the representations of their relatives to the government procured the subsequent proscription of the Clan-Gregor.‡ Alexander's son, Sir John, was created a Nova Scotia Baronet in 1625, he was a distinguished loyalist and was heavily fined by Cromwell; he left three sons, John, James, and Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun. The second Baronet had an only son who predeceased him unmarried; he was succeeded in 1676 by his brother, Sir James, whose son, Sir Humphrey, the fourth Baronet, strenuously opposed the union. His daughter and sole heiress, Anne Colquhoun, married in 1702, James Grant of Pluscardine, second son of Ludovick Grant of Grant.§ Sir Humphrey resigned his Baronetcy in 1704 for a new patent to himself in life-rent, and afterwards to his son-in-law, especially providing that the estates of Grant and of Luss should never be conjoined.

James Grant, on the death of his father-in-law in 1718, therefore succeeded him as Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, but on succeeding to the estate of Grant in 1719, he relinquished the name and estate of Colquhoun of Luss to his second son, Ludovick, retaining himself the Baronetcy; Ludovick having also succeeded to Grant, Luss passed to his next brother, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who founded the town of Helensburgh in compliment to his wife Lady Helen Sutherland, daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, son of the nineteenth Earl of Sutherland. With the view of settling disputes in reference to the Baronetcy, Sir James was created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1786: he died the same year. His son, also Sir James, died in 1805; his son Sir James, was M.P. for Dumbartonshire, and died in 1836. He was succeeded by his son, the present Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Lord-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.||

\* "Scottish Nation," vol. i.

† His daughter, Margaret, married Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, *vide* Notice XII.

‡ *Vide* Notice XXI.

§ *Vide* Notice XVII.

|| Baronetage, &c.

Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, third son of the first Baronet, had two sons, the eldest of whom became the male representative of the family on the death of his cousin Sir Humphrey in 1718, when he assumed the Baronetcy; his son died unmarried, and the male representation therefore devolved on his nephew Captain James Colquhoun. His family became extinct in 1838.

The badge of the Colquhouns is the Hazel; the Claymore, Sporrán and Target worn by Angus Colquhoun, are some of the old Clan accoutrements preserved at Rosdhu, and lent to him for the occasion.





JOHN MACLACHLAN.  
*Camusnagaul, Ardgour,  
 Argyleshire.*

HUGH GRAHAME.  
*Gateside,  
 Port of Menteith  
 Perthshire.*

JAMES MACFARLANE.  
*Inverchullin, Arrochar,  
 Dumbartonshire.*

ANGUS COLQUHOUN.  
*Kow, Gareloch,  
 Dumbartonshire.*



## THE CLAN LEOD.

### NEIL MACLEOD.

BORN in 1817, in the district of Waternish, parish of Durinish, in the Isle of Skye, on the property of MacLeod, of MacLeod. His father, John MacLeod, is a farmer in Skye; he married Mary MacLeod, and is still living, aged eighty-eight.

Neil MacLeod is a Queen's porter, contractor, and tar and butter merchant, at Greenock. He married, in 1853, Mary, daughter of Hector MacLean, from the parish of Kilninian, in Mull, and has seven children.

Neil's grandfather was William MacLeod, and his grandmother's name was Betsy Beaton.

The MacLeods claim descent from the Norwegian Kings of the Isles, through Olaf the Black, who died in 1237.\* Another assumption is, that they belonged, like the Campbells, to the ancient Earldom of Garmoran.† Leod, or Leoid, the ancestor from whom the name is derived, lived in the reign of Alexander III. (1249 to 1280). He is said to have had two sons,—Tormod, ancestor of the Siol Tormod, or MacLeods of Harris; and Torquil, ancestor of Siol Torquil, or MacLeods of Lewis.‡ These two branches became quite independent of each other, but the presumption is in favour of Harris as the senior line.§ Malcolm, son of Tormod MacLeod, had a Charter from King David II., about 1344, of Glenelg on the mainland (in Garmoran); this appears to have been the first possession of the Clan.|| They held Harris¶ under the Lord of the Isles, who had acquired it from the MacRuaries,\*\* of Garmoran, by marriage. The Siol Tormod also held Dunvegan, and other extensive lands in Skye, which they are said to have acquired by marriage with the daughter of Macarailt, a Norwegian noble of the Isles,†† and which they still hold. Malcolm MacLeod's descendant William ravaged the estates of Lovat, in the Aird, and defeated a considerable body of the MacDonalds, at a place called Lochsligichan. His son John, notwithstanding this feud, followed the banner of Donald of the Isles in his invasion of Scotland (1411), and took part in the battle of Harlaw.‡‡ His son, William MacLeod, of Glenelg and Harris, supported

\* Douglas's "Baronage."

† Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 273.

‡ Gregory's "Highlanders and Isles," p. 72. § Skene, vol. ii., p. 274. || *Ibid.*

¶ A peninsula comprehending the southern part of the Island of Lewis, and separated from it by a narrow isthmus of rock six miles long.

\*\* Amy, first wife of John of the Isles (*vide* Notice XIX.), was the daughter and eventual heiress of Ruari MacAllan, son of Allan of Garmoran, son of Ruari of Bute, the brother of Donald of Isla, and grandson of Somerled.

†† Skene, vol. ii., p. 275.

‡‡ *Ibid.*, p. 276.

John, Lord of the Isles, against his son Angus, and was killed at the battle of the Bloody Bay, or "Cammisteraig," in the Sound of Mull, in the reign of James III.\* On the forfeiture of the last Lord of the Isles in 1493, Alexander MacLeod, known as "Allaistair Crottach" (or the Humpbacked) received Charters from King James IV., of Harris, and of his possessions in Skye. In 1514, Harris (or Dunvegan, as he was equally called) assisted MacLean in an insurrection in favour of Sir Donald MacDonald, of Lochalsh, but he afterwards captured Lochalsh's brother, and submitted to Government.† Subsequently, a great feud took place between the MacLeods of Harris and the MacDonalds of Sleat, about the Baillery of Trouterness, in Skye. Assisted by the MacLeods of Lewis, Sleat succeeded in driving Harris out of Trouterness.‡ Allastair Crottach died in the reign of Queen Mary, leaving an only daughter, Mary, who, by particular destination, became heiress of the estates of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg. This arrangement was totally opposed to the Celtic customs, as the heiress might by marriage convey the ancient possessions of the tribe to another and a hostile family, while the Chief was left without means to keep up his dignity or to defend the Clan against its enemies.§ The heiress's uncle Donald, second son of Allastair, seized the estate, apparently with the consent of the Clan; he was soon afterwards murdered by John Oig MacLeod, who, failing Tormod, third son of Allastair, would have been the male heir, and who succeeded in retaining the estates and the command of the Clan till his death in 1559. Mary MacLeod eventually married Duncan Campbell, Younger of Auchinbreck, and, in return for certain concessions, her guardian, the fourth Earl of Argyll, engaged that she should renounce her title to the estates, and obtained for her uncle Tormod a Crown Charter for the same, dated 1579.|| Tormod, who adhered to Queen Mary's interest, died in 1584. His eldest son, William, assisted the MacLeans against the MacDonalds, by the King's desire, in 1586; he died in 1590, and was succeeded by his brother Roderic, known as "Rory Mor." Having failed to produce his title-deeds in 1597, when proprietors in the Highlands and Isles were required to do so before the Lords of Exchequer, Ruari MacLeod's estates were declared to be at the King's disposal, although they were eventually restored.¶ In 1601,\*\* a quarrel broke out between MacLeod and Donald Gorm of Sleat, who had divorced his sister; after mutually ravaging Trouterness and Harris, a severe conflict took place at Benquhillin, in Skye, where the MacLeods, under Alexander, brother of the Chief, were defeated. Roderic MacLeod was subsequently knighted, and in 1611

\* Gregory, p. 74.

† *Ibid.*, p. 119.

‡ *Ibid.*, 131.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 204.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 207.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 278.

\*\* Towards the end of the sixteenth century, MacLeod made a descent upon the Island of Egg, in retaliation for some severe treatment which a small party of MacLeods had previously received there. The inhabitants, two hundred in number, took refuge in a cave, but a fire having been kindled at the entrance, they were all suffocated. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 278.)

obtained a new Charter of his lands;\* he died in 1226, and was succeeded by his son John Mor, a steady Loyalist, who died in 1649, leaving his eldest son, Roderic, a minor. The Clan was therefore led by John's brothers Sir Roderic MacLeod of Talisker and Sir Norman MacLeod of Bernera, both of whom were knighted at the Restoration. Seven hundred of the Clan fought at the battle of Worcester, where they suffered very severely, and Bernera was taken prisoner; the estates were sequestered, but after a time received protection. Roderic the Chief, styled "Rory the Witty," died in 1664, and was succeeded by his brother John, who died in 1693. His son, at the Revolution, adhered to the cause of James VII.; he died in 1699, and was succeeded by his brother Norman, who died in 1731. His son, also Norman, in 1745 was employed on the Government side; he was sent with four hundred of his own men and one hundred of the MacLeods of Assint to Inverury, near Aberdeen, against Lord Lewis Gordon, but was defeated by the latter in a moonlight skirmish.† This Chief was succeeded by his grandson General Norman MacLeod, whose grandson is the present MacLeod of MacLeod.

The Siol Torquil held Lewis from the MacDonalds of Isla. In the reign of King David II., Torquil MacLeod had a royal grant of Assint,‡ in Sutherlandshire, which Roderic MacLeod of the Lewis gave, early in the fifteenth century, to his younger son Tormod, ancestor of the MacLeods of Assint.§ The MacLeods of Lewis were exceedingly turbulent. Torquil of Lewis joined the insurrection of Donald Dubh in 1501, and was forfeited in 1502, but the estate was restored to his brother Malcolm, 1511. Roderic MacLeod of Lewis, in 1569, had a deadly feud with the MacKenzies, having divorced his first wife, the daughter of MacKenzie of Kintail, and disowned her son, Torquil Connanach. Roderic's eventual heir, Torquil Dubh, was beheaded by the orders of Lord Kintail, 1597. In the same year the island of Lewis was forfeited, and granted by King James VI. to a company of Lowland adventurers; continually harassed by the MacLeods and others, the colonists eventually sold their title to Lord Kintail in 1610.|| The main stem of the Lewis family soon afterwards became extinct, when the representation devolved on MacLeod of Rasay, descended from Malcolm (styled "Gillichallum Garbh") of Rasay, second son of Malcolm MacLeod of Lewis, 1511. The MacLeods of Assint are now represented by MacLeod of Geanies.

\* Certain regulations were made by the Government for the conduct of the Island Chiefs. MacLeod of Harris was enjoined to reside at Dunvegan, not to maintain in his household more than six gentlemen, and not to use in his house more than four tuns of wine. (Gregory, p. 393.)

† Browne's "Highlanders," vol. iii., p. 172.

‡ Torquil had married Margaret MacNicol, heiress of Assint. The MacNicol's are traced from Gregall, leaving about the twelfth century, and are supposed to belong to the early inhabitants of the district of Ness. Assint remained in the possession of the MacLeods till about 1660, when it passed to the MacKenzies of Seaforth, and afterwards to the Sutherland family; the northern portion formed part of the Mackay's possessions. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 229.)

§ Gregory, p. 73.

|| *Vide* Notice XXIII.



The strength of the Clan,\* in 1745, was 700;† their badge is the Red Whortleberry.‡ Their number, in 1860, is reckoned at 15,571.§

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## MURDOCH MACNEILL.

BORN 1838, in the Island of Colonsay, then the property of the late John McNeill of Colonsay. His father, Murdoch McNeill, has been sixty-five years in the service of the Colonsay family, and has the principal charge of Lord Colonsay's extensive stock of Highland cattle. He is now seventy years of age, he married Mary Currie. One of his sons is head gardener at Colonsay, another was a veterinary surgeon in the federal army during the late American war, while a third son commanded a troop of Irregular Horse, in the confederate army, having previously served as an artilleryman in the Indian army, during the Mutiny.

Murdoch MacNeill, the subject of the Portrait, has been in the service of the family from his boyhood. He was first employed in assisting his father, afterwards in trapping rabbits, etc., and is now gamekeeper to Lord Colonsay. He married in 1861, Catherine McNeill, a native of the same Island, and has four children.

His grandfather's name was Neil McNeill, and his grandmother was Mary Brown.

The family descend from a McNeill, who early in the last century migrated from the Island of Barra to Colonsay, in an open boat with his family and cattle. During the voyage his wife gave birth to a son, and to shelter the mother and infant from the weather, a cow was slaughtered, and they were placed inside the carcase. The son was afterwards known as "Iain a Chuain," or "John of the Ocean;" his wife was nurse to the late Laird of Colonsay, and his sons (some of whom were still living a few years ago) were distinguished by their father's appellation, as "Callum MacIain a Chuian," *i.e.*, Malcolm, son of John of the Ocean, etc.

The MacNeills, or Clan Neill, are considered to be of kindred race to the MacDonalds. One authority|| deduces them from Anradan, son of "Gilbride righ eilean," or "King of the Isles," said to have lived in the twelfth century, and descended from a brother of Suibne, King of the Gallgael, who died in 1034.¶ In the time of Somerled, (killed in 1164) the principal surnames in Morvern, Ardgour and Lochaber, were MacInnes,\*\* and MacGillevrays, both of one race, and the MacNeills are supposed to have belonged

\* The Macrimmons were the hereditary pipers of MacLeod of MacLeod; they were the most celebrated players on the pipes of the Highlands. † Stewart's "Highlanders," p. 26.

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 279.

§ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 113.

¶ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.

\*\* Ancestor of the MacDonalds, *vide* Notice VI.

\* Clan a Mhaisdir or MacInnes of Ardgour.

to the same tribe.\* A letter by King Edward II. of England, 1310, grants to John Terrealnanogh, and Murquogh, the sons of Swen de Ergadia, the lands of Knapdale, which had belonged to their ancestors.† Allusion is made to Swen Ruoidh, in an ancient MS. genealogy of the Campbells, which adds, he was owner of a great Castle Swen in Knapdale, and was Thane of Glassrie and Knapdale.‡ In the beginning of the fourteenth century the district had been forfeited, and given by King Robert Bruce to John de Menteth, and it is assumed that the MacNeills, who first appear in the beginning of the fifteenth century, as a powerful Clan in Knapdale, belonged to the family of Swen de Ergadia.§ In 1427, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, granted a Charter of the Island of Barra and the lands of Boysdale in Uist, to Gilleonan Roderic Murchardi Makneill, whose father, Roderic MacNeill, had married the daughter of Ferquhard MacGilleon.|| In 1472, Hector MacTorquill MacNeill, keeper of Castle Swen, witnesses a Charter by Celestine, Lord of Lochalsh; and this Hector is assumed to have been Chief of the Clan. In 1478, Malcolm MacNeill of Gigha, witnesses a charter. From this time the families of Barra and Gigha remained distinct from one another, and quite independent, both families claiming the chiefship of the clan. In the Register of the Privy Seal, Torquill MacNeill, Chief and principal of the Clan and surname of "MacNelis," is mentioned in 1550, whilst the heads of Barra and Gigha were at that time respectively Gilleownan and Neil, but after that period there is no trace of any chief distinct from these two families, and tradition points to Barra as the chief.¶

Gilleonan MacNeill, the first Laird of Barra, was killed in the Island of Coll, by John Garve MacLean. His son, or grandson, was at the battle of Bloody Bay, on the side of John, the last Lord of the Isles. Another Gilleonan, probably grandson of the first, was at the head of the Barra family in 1493;\*\* he made his submission to King James IV. in 1495, but was summoned to answer for support to the insurrection of Donald Dubh, 1504. He is named among the associates of MacLean of Dowart, for whom MacLean petitioned for a remission in 1517, and Barra, after the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles, invariably followed MacLean of Dowart. Gilliganan MacNeill of Barra, was named as one of the council for Donald Dubh in his last insurrection, 1545. John and Murdo, sons of Ruari MacNeill of Barra, were among eight hostages of rank, placed in the hands of MacDonald of Duniveg by Dowart, 1586. The son of Ruari of Barra, a gallant warrior, was slain at the battle of Glenlivat, 1594, on the royal side. Barra joined Hector MacLean's invasion of Isla, 1598, and assisted MacLeod of Lewis, against the Lowland colonists, 1607. Ruari MacNeill had several sons by a lady of the MacLean family, whom, according to an ancient custom he had *handfasted*; he afterwards married a sister of the Captain of

\* Skene. vol. ii., p. 114.

† *Ibid.* p. 115.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 116.

§ *Ibid.* p. 115.

|| *Ibid.* p. 116. Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 79.

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 118.

\*\* Gregory, p. 79.

ClanRanald, by whom he had a second family, who alone were considered legitimate. After a serious quarrel between the brothers, ClanRanald secured the peaceable succession of his nephew to the Estate of Barra, on the death of the old Chief, which took place about 1613.\* The Isle of Barra continued in the possession of the MacNeills, and the representatives of the family in 1836 was Lieutenant-Colonel Roderic MacNeill.†

Malcolm MacNeill of Gigha, head of that house in 1493, is supposed to have been the son of the keeper of the Castle Swen in 1472.‡ After the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, Gigha followed MacDonald of Isla. Neill MacNeill of Gigha was killed in a feud with Allan MacLean of Torlusk, called Alein na'n Sop, before 1542. His son, Neil MacNeill of Gigha, was present on the English side at the battle of Ancrum Muir, 1545. He sold Gigha to James MacDonald of Isla, and on his death, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Mary, the direct line became extinct, and Neil MacNeill Vic Eachan of Taynish, became heir male of the family. His descendant, Hector MacNeill of Taynish bought back the Isle of Gigha, and his descendants possessed it and Taynish till the reign of George III., when they were sold.§ The family is still represented by the Hamilton MacNeills of Raploch in Lanarkshire; the estate of Raploch having been acquired by marriage.

The principal cadets of Gigha were Gallochally, Corskeay, and Tirfergus. From Malcolm beg MacNeill, son of John Oig of Gallochally, in the reign of James VI., descended the MacNeills of Arichonan. Malcolm's grandson, Donald of Crerar in South Knapdale, exchanged that estate in 1700 with the Duke of Argyle for the Islands of Colonsay and Oransay.|| His great-grandson, Archibald, sold Colonsay to his cousin, John MacNeill, father of the present Lord Colonsay, whose eldest brother repurchased Gigha.

The badge of the MacNeills is Sea Ware.

\* Gregory, p. 346.

† *Ibid.*, p. 423.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 79.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 423.

|| The oldest inhabitants of Colonsay were the MacDuffies or MacPhees. They are supposed to have belonged to the Siol Alpine. Some of their tombs remain on the south side of St. Columbia, or Iona. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 262). Donald MacDuffie, or MacPhee of Colonsay, witnessed a Charter of John Earl of Ross in 1463. After the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, they followed MacDonald of Isla, but eventually held their lands of the Earl of Argyll.



NEIL MACLEOD.  
*Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.*

CLAN LEOD.

MURDOCH MACNEILL.  
*Island of Colonsay.*

CLAN NEILL.





## THE MACNABS.

### ROBERT MACNAB.

BORN 1822, at Killin, on the Marquis of Breadalbane's property. His father, Robert MacNab, was formerly Inspector of Military Roads, and afterwards a builder; his wife's name was Mary Gilmore; he died in 1840, aged sixty-seven.

Robert MacNab is a builder at Callender. He married, in 1853, Isabella Neilson, from Edinburgh, and has three daughters.

Robert's grandfather was John MacNab, and his grandmother Janet Stewart. Robert's great-great-grandfather, Peter MacNab, was Laird of Acharn, near Killin, and fought at the battle of Culloden, in 1745, on the Stuart side. He was a standard-bearer, and retained the broken flag-staff after the battle. It has been handed down from father to son, treasured as a family relic, and is now in Robert MacNab's possession. It is made of very tough ash, and measures seven feet in length.

The Clan-an-Aba, or MacNabs, are a branch of the Siol Alpine.\* The ancestor, from whom they took their name was an Abbot of Glen Dochart, who flourished between 1150 and 1180.† The MacNabs possessed considerable territories lying west of Loch Tay.‡ They followed Lorn in opposing Robert the Bruce.§ Gilbert MacNab, of that ilk, had a Charter of Bovain in Glen Dochart, in 1336.|| His son, Finlay MacNab, lived in the reigns of Robert II., Robert III., and James I. Finlay's grandson, also Finlay, had a Charter from King James III., of Bovian, Ard Chyle, Easter and Wester Duinish, 1486, and of Ewir, Leiragan, etc., 1502. Three other Finlays were successively Chiefs of the MacNabs: one of them mortgaged his lands to the Baron of Glen Urchy.¶ In the reign of King James VI., Finlay MacNab entered into a bond of manrent, dated 1606, with Lachlan Mackinnon of Strathardel, as "having come of one house," and obliging the two clans to mutually assist each other.\*\* John MacNab, of Bovian, joined Montrose with his Clan; he was killed at the battle of Worcester. During the commonwealth, MacNab's house was burnt, his papers destroyed, and his estate was given to Glen Urchy, but the property was restored to his son, Alexander, by General Monk, 1661.†† Alexander's grandson, John MacNab, held a commission in the Black Watch, and was taken prisoner

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 261.

† Skene, p. 261.

|| Douglas's "Baronage."

\*\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 261.

† Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 432.

§ *Ibid.*

¶ *Ibid.*

†† Douglas's "Baronage."

by the Jacobite troops at Prestonpous.\* His son, Francis, was a man of great originality of character, and thoroughly a Highland chief; he died, unmarried, at Callender, 1816, in his eighty-second year. His nephew, Archibald, succeeded him as MacNab of MacNab; but he was obliged to sell the estates, which were much encumbered. Many of the Clan had emigrated to Canada early in the century: 300 more emigrated about 1817, and in 1821 the Chief with some more of the Clan, proceeded to Canada. He returned in 1853, and died in France, 1860, aged eighty-three, leaving no children, when the direct line became extinct.

The principal cadets of the family were the MacNabs of Dundurn, Acharn, Cowie, and Inchewan. Sir Allan MacNab, at one time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Upper Canada, was knighted in 1838, and created a baronet in 1858. His grandfather, Robert MacNab, of Dundurn, was cousin-german of MacNab, of MacNab, the father of Francis, who died in 1816. The Acharn branch also claim the chiefship.

The majority of the Clan joined the cause of the Stuarts, and were mostly incorporated in the Duke of Perth's regiment. Dundurn, Acharn, and Inchewan were "out in the forty-five."

The MacNabs remained for a long time an independent Clan, in the heart of the possessions of the Campbells.† The only portion of their property still remaining to them is their ancient burying place on the small island of Innisbuie, on the Dochart, near Killin.

The badge worn by the MacNabs is the Roebuck Berry.

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## THE MACNAGHTONS.

### DONALD MACNAGHTON.

BORN in 1812, at Ardenaig, in the parish of Killin. His father, Finlay MacNaghton, was salmon-fisher to the late Marquis of Breadalbane for forty years. He thatched the summer-houses at Auchmore‡ with heather on the occasion of the Queen's visit there in 1842. Finlay married Catherine McIntyre, and died in 1860, leaving six sons, of whom three are in America.

Donald MacNaghton was a shepherd for three years when very young; but is now a weaver, living at Ardchoyle, in Glen Dochart. He married, in 1838, Christian, daughter of Robert Hunter, of the parish of Kilmadock, and has ten children.

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 264. His brother, Archibald, had also a commission in the Black Watch; he died a Lieut.-General in 1791. (Stewart, vol. i., p. 228.)

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 262.

‡ Vide "Leaves from the Journal," p. 30.

Donald's grandfather was John MacNaghton, and his grandmother Janet Stewart.

The MacNaghtons, or Clan Nachtan, are an ancient Clan, taking their name from Nechtan or Nachtan, said to have flourished in the tenth century.\* Their own traditions derive them from Loch Tay, where they are supposed to have been Thanes; but they appear originally to have been "one of the Clans descended from the tribe of Moray, and formerly united under its Maormors."† From Moray, the MacNaghtons must have removed at a very early period. Their first possessions extended betwixt the south side of Loch Fyne and Loch Awe, and included the Glens of Ara and Shira, Glen Fyne, and others: also the old Castle of Dunduraw, on Loch Awe.‡ They appeared at a very early period in the same independent state in which they existed later, without any perceptible increase or diminution of strength.§ Gilchrist MacNachtan was appointed keeper of the Royal Castle of Frechelan (Fraoch Eilean or Heather Island), in Loch Awe, by King Alexander III., 1267.|| Donald MacNaghtan joined the Lord of Lorn in opposing Robert the Bruce; but his son, Duncan MacNaghtan, firmly adhered to King David II.¶ Alexander, Chief of the MacNaghtans, in the reign of King James IV., was knighted; he fell at Flodden, 1513. His grandson, Malcolm, died in the reign of King James VI. Malcolm's eldest son, Alexander, was a distinguished loyalist in the time of King Charles I. He was knighted at the Restoration, and received a pension.\*\* His son, John MacNaghton, of that ilk, was faithful to the cause of the Stuarts, and joined Dundee at the head of a considerable body of his Clan.†† Subsequently, his much embarrassed estates were seized by creditors, when he was powerless to oppose them, and the property was disposed of for sums far below its value; the Clan having little left to them but the recollection of former greatness.‡‡ John's eldest son, Alexander, was a Captain in Queen Anne's Guards; he was killed at the expedition to Vigo in 1702. He was succeeded by his brother John, eventually Inspector-General of Customs, at whose death the direct line of chiefship became extinct.

Skane Dhu, a grandson of Sir Alexander MacNaghtan, who fell at Flodden, went to Ireland, in 1580, as Secretary to the first Earl of Antrim, and settled there. He had a son, Daniel, whose great grandson, Edmund Alexander MacNaghtan of Beardville, born 1762, was M.P. for the county of Antrim. The Clan of the MacNaghtans, finding no nearer relative to their last Chief's family, elected Edmund Alexander MacNaghtan, and his heirs, as their Chief. He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his brother,

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 203.

† *Ibid.*, p. 203.

‡ *Ibid.*

\*\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 204.

‡‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 204.

† *Ibid.*, p. 201.

§ *Ibid.*

¶ Douglas's "Baronage."

†† Douglas's "Baronage."

Sir Francis MacNaghtan, a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, who was knighted in 1809, and created a baronet 1836. He died in 1843, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edmund Charles MacNaghtan, the present baronet.\*

The badge of the MacNaghtans is the Trailing Azalia, or Lus Albanach.†

\* "Baronetage," etc.

† Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 418.



ROBERT McNAB.  
*Callander, Perthshire.*

CLAN OF THE McNABS.

DONALD McNAUGHTON.  
*Glendochart, Perthshire.*

CLAN OF THE McNAUGHTONS.





## THE MACPHERSONS.

### EWEN MACPHERSON.

BORN in 1821, at Strone near Kingussie, on the property of Colonel MacPherson of Belleville. His father, John MacPherson, was a shepherd ; he married Margaret Miller, and had four sons (each of them about six feet three inches in height), and five daughters; he died at the age of sixty-three.

Ewen MacPherson is a shepherd ; he lived formerly at Strone, and at Dail-Chuaich, but is now at Garvamore, in the Braes of Badenoch. He stood pivot man on the right of his Chief when the "MacPherson men" were drawn up by Cluny, to receive the Queen at Loch Laggan in 1847.\* Ewen married, in 1845, Ann Cattanach, daughter of Thomas Cattanach, in the parish of Kingussie, and has five sons and five daughters.

Ewen's grandfather's name was also Ewen MacPherson, and he was called in Gaelic "Eóbhann MacIain, Mhic Eóbhain, Mhic Iain, Mhic Mhurich, a concise list of the names of his ancestors for four generations. Ewen's grandmother was a MacPherson, and after her husband's death was called "a Bhantrach Bhuidh" (the yellow-haired widow), and celebrated in song. Ewen's uncle was called "Paul na Brataich," he and his fathers having carried the standard, known as the "Bratach Uaine Clann Chattan," under the successive chiefs.

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### LACHLAN MACPHERSON.

BORN 1811, at Cat Lodge, parish of Laggan, on the property of Cluny MacPherson. His father, Angus MacPherson, was a mail contractor; he married Elizabeth MacPherson, and died at Dunkeld, 1832, aged fifty-six. His eldest son, John, was house-steward to the late Marquis of Breadalbane, for upwards of twenty years, and now holds an appointment in the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Lachlan MacPherson lived formerly at Blair Athole and at Dunkeld; he had afterwards an hotel and farm at Birnam. He is unmarried, and is now tenant of the Farm of Laggan, parish of Monzievaird, near Crieff. He is commonly called Lachlan Mor, and was for many years Champion of Scotland for all athletic games.

Lachlan's grandfather was Alexander MacPherson, and his grand-

\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 88.

mother Flora MacPherson. His two grandfathers, together with their fathers, followed their Chief Cluny MacPherson, on Prince Charles's side, in 1745.

The history of the MacPhersons, or Clan Mhuirich, is inseparably connected with that of the Great Clan Chattan, descended from the ancient Maormors of Moray. The founder of the Clan Chattan was Gillichattan Mor,\* who lived in the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor, 1057. He had two sons, Neachtan and Neil.† Neachtan's son, Head or Heth, was heir of the last Maormors of Moray. Heth had two sons, Angus, Earl of Moray (father of Malcolm MacHeth), and Suibne, from whose son, Muirich, the MacPhersons take their name of the Clan Mhuirich.‡ This Muirich or Murdoch was Parson of Kingussie, and from him the name of MacParson or MacPharson was applied to the Clan in English.§ The grandson of Murdoch's eldest son died in the reign of King Alexander III., leaving an only daughter, Eva, who married Angus MacIntosh.|| The claim of the MacIntoshes to the Chiefship of the Clan Chattan is founded on this marriage, but the Highland principles of succession preclude female heirs from conveying a right to the Chiefship.¶ Muirich's second son, Ewen Bàn (called MacParson), had a son Kenneth, on whom the Chiefship devolved on the death of Eva's father.\*\* Kenneth's son, Duncan, styled of Cluny, fought on Bruce's side at Bannockburn; he received a commission to expel the Comyn's from Badenoch,†† and on their forfeiture obtained a grant of their lands.‡‡ His son, Donald Phaol of Cluny (who lived in the reign of King David I.), was succeeded by his son Donald Mor, Chief of the MacPhersons in 1386, when the battle of Innerhavon took place, between the Clan Chattan and the Camerons; a dispute arose before the conflict as to the command of the right wing, which was claimed alike by the MacPhersons and Davidsons.§§ MacIntosh decided in favour of the latter, and the MacPhersons withdrew from the field; but they forgot their quarrel when the MacIntoshes were overpowered, and most of the Davidsons slain, and the following day the MacPhersons defeated the Camerons, and

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 172.

† Said to have been the ancestor of the MacIntoshes. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 172.)

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 173.

§ Nisbet's "Heraldry," vol. i., p. 415.

|| Nisbet, and *vide* Notice XXII.

¶ Skene, vol. i., p. 163.

\*\* Nisbet, vol. i., p. 415.

†† The Comyns, or Cummings, were probably of Norman origin. In 1210, Walter Cumming (who had become Earl of Menteith in right of his wife, daughter of the third Earl of Menteith), acquired the Lordship of Badenoch by a grant from King Alexander II. The family rose to great power, and held large feudal possessions, till their opposition to King Robert the Bruce proved their ruin. The present Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, is descended from a younger son of the Lord of Badenoch. (Douglas's "Peerage," etc.)

‡‡ Nisbet, vol. i., p. 415.

§§ The Davidsons (Clan Dhaibhidh, or Clan Dhà, pronounced Ky) belong to the Clan Chattan. Their ancestor is said to have been David Dubh, fourth son of Muirich, Parson of Kingussie. They held the lands of Innerhavon, in Badenoch. Davidson, of Tulloch, in Ross-shire, is now their Chief.

killed their leader.\* Ten years afterwards the celebrated judicial combat took place at Perth. Historians are not agreed as to the Clans involved in it under the names of the Clan Yha and the Clan Quhele, but traditions of the conflict remain only amongst the Camerons, MacPhersons, and MacIntoshes. One conjecture is that the contest may have taken place in consequence of the rivalry between the MacPhersons and MacIntoshes, and that the latter were victorious.† After this period the MacPhersons appear to have unwillingly followed MacIntosh as leader of the Clan Chattan, and to have been for a time too weak to offer opposition.‡ Dormund, great grandson of Donald Mor, had a Charter from King James IV., of Strantheaune, Garnamuck, etc. His son Ewen was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary. Supported by the Earl of Huntly (on whose predecessor the Crown had bestowed the Lordship of Badenoch in 1452) the MacPhersons about 1593 declared themselves independent, and refused to follow MacIntosh as the Captain of the Clan Chattan.§ The MacPhersons gallantly defended Huntly's Castle of Ruthven in his rebellion of 1594, and obliged Argyll (Commander of the Royal Forces) to raise the siege.|| John MacPherson of Cluny (Ewen's son) fought under Huntly's banner, at the battle of Glenlivet, the same year. Donald MacPherson, who succeeded to the Chiefship in 1640, steadily served King Charles I. He was succeeded by his brother Andrew, also a staunch loyalist; he died in 1666. His grandson Duncan, in 1672, obtained from the Lyon Office the matriculation of his arms as "Laird of Clunie MacPherson, and the only and true representative of the Clan Chattan;" but MacIntosh having appealed to the Privy Council, these arms were recalled.¶ At the battle of Mulroy, 1688, when the MacIntoshes were defeated, and their Chief captured by the MacDonells of Keppoch,\*\* a large body of MacPhersons, zealous for the honour of the Clan Chattan, advanced to assail the victors, when Keppoch agreed to surrender MacIntosh to the MacPhersons, who escorted him in safety back to his own estates.†† In 1715, the MacPhersons, under Duncan MacPherson of Cluny, took a very active part on the Stuart side. He died in 1721; his only son died unmarried the same year, and was succeeded by Lachlan MacPherson, great-grandson of John MacPherson of Nuid, a brother of the Chiefs Donald and Andrew, in the reign of King Charles I. Lachlan's son, Ewen MacPherson of Cluny, joined Prince Charles's army with 600 men, after the battle of Preston-pans. The MacPhersons behaved with great gallantry during the retreat of the Highland Army from Derby, especially at the skirmish of Clifton.‡‡ The MacPhersons formed a part of the first line at the battle of Falkirk.§§ The battle of Culloden took place while they were

\* Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 222.

† *Ibid.*, p. 184.

|| Browne, vol. i., p. 222.

\*\* *Vide* Notice XX.

†† Browne, vol. iii., p. 164.

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 177.

§ *Ibid.*

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 185.

†† Skene, vol. ii., p. 189.

§§ *Ibid.*, p. 184.

marching to rejoin Prince Charles's Army.\* Cluny's house was afterwards plundered and burnt to the ground; he was closely pursued, but succeeded in concealing himself. With his friend Lochiel he took up his abode on Benalda, a hill of large circumference, on his own property near Rannoch. Prince Charles joined him on the 30th August, 1746, and remained at a retreat called the Cage (which Cluny had constructed for the Prince's reception) till the 13th September, when he left for the West Coast to embark for France.† Cluny remained in concealment for nine years, living in a cave dug for him near his own house. Upwards of 100 people knew of his retreat; £1,000 were offered for information regarding him, and troops were constantly on the watch, but his people were so true to him, and so dexterous in conveying him provisions, that he was never discovered, and eventually, in 1755, escaped to France,‡ where he died the following year. Ewen's son, Duncan, was born in 1750, in a kiln for drying corn, where his mother had taken refuge after the destruction of the house of Cluny. The forfeited estate was restored to him; he became Colonel in the 3rd Foot Guards, and died in 1817. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Ewen MacPherson of Cluny, styled, according to old custom, Cluny MacPherson, the present Chief.§ The target represented in the picture was carried by Prince Charles at Culloden. The two-handed sword was for two hundred years in the possession of the Frasers of Struy, the last of whom bequeathed it to the present Cluny. The green banner is known as the "Brattach Uaine Clan Chattan," and is very ancient.

The strength of the MacPhersons in 1745 was estimated at 400.|| Their badge is White Heather. Their war-cry, "Creig dubh Clann Chattan."¶

\* Browne, vol. iii., p. 239. † *Ibid.* p. 332. ‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 60.

§ Amongst the junior branches of the MacPhersons, the oldest are Pitmean and Invereshie, the former descended from John, and the latter from Gillies, both younger sons of Ewen Bàn MacParson. The "Sìol Gillies" were very numerous. George MacPherson of Invereshie (who in 1806 had inherited the estate of Ballindalloch from his father's maternal uncle, General James Grant, and had assumed the additional surname of Grant) was created a baronet 1838, and was grandfather of the present Sir George MacPherson Grant of Ballindalloch and Invereshie.

|| Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

¶ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 414.





LACHLAN M<sup>C</sup>PERSON,  
*Laggan, Strathearn.*

EWAN M<sup>C</sup>PERSON,  
*Dal Quoich, Badenoch.*

MEN OF CLUNY M<sup>C</sup>PERSON.



## CLAN MENZIES.

### JAMES MENZIES.

BORN in 1845, at Donafuill, in Appin of Dull. His father, Colin Menzies, is a tenant at Coshieville. He married Catherine Dewar, and has six sons and two daughters.

James Menzies has always worked on his father's farm, and is unmarried. He took the first prize for the best-dressed Highlander at the Athole Gathering, 1865.

His grandfather, Colin Menzies, was tenant at Donafuill; he married, in 1810, Grace Cameron, from Dalrawer. His ancestors have been on the Menzies' property for three hundred years.

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### ALEXANDER MENZIES.

BORN in 1806, at Middle Carse, Appin of Dull. His father, Archibald Menzies, was tenant of Middle Carse. He married Mary Burdon, from Rannoch, and had two sons.

Alexander Menzies was a ploughman at Farleyer, at the age of eighteen; he is now tenant and miller at Camserny. He married Catherine Menzies, from Drumdewan, and has a son and daughter. He took the first prize out of forty-three ploughs, at a ploughing-match at Castle Menzies, when he was twenty-two years of age, and he was one of the Clan Menzies who were present at Taymouth on the occasion of the Queen's visit there in 1842.

His grandfather, James Menzies, and his grandmother, Catherine Menzies, lived at Easter Carse: the former died there at the age of eighty-two. His ancestors resided for many generations on the farm of Ardlarich, on the Menzies' property, in Rannoch.

The name of Menzies (called in Gaelic "Meinnarich") is said to date from the first adoption of surnames in Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Ceanmar, 1057.\* As there is no evidence or tradition connecting them with the earlier tribes of the Highlands, they are not supposed to be of Celtic origin,† but they have been settled in the district of Athole as a Clan for a very long period. In the reign of Alexander II. (1214 to 1249) Robert de Meyners granted a Charter of the lands of Culdares, in Fortingall. His son, Alexander de Meyners, possessed Weem, Aberfeldie, and Glen Dochart, besides the lowland property of Durisdeer, in Nithsdale.‡ The estate of Weem remains in the possession of the family, and Culdares has descended in the female

\* "Baronetage." See also Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 20, footnote; and Nisbet's "Heraldry," vol. ii., p. 243.

† Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 310. Browne, Robertson, etc.

‡ *Ibid.*

line. From Alexander's eldest son descended Sir Robert de Mengues, Knight, whose lands were erected into the free barony of Menzies, 1487. His descendant, Alexander Menzies, of Castle Menzies, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 1665. He had two sons; Robert, who predeceased him, and James Menzies, of Comrie. The line of the elder son ended with the third Baronet, who died in 1786. He was succeeded by James of Comrie's eldest grandson, Sir John, who died in 1800, and was succeeded by Sir Robert, another grandson of Comrie, and grandfather of the present Sir Robert Menzies, Chief of the Clan.\*

Menzies was one of the eighteen Highland Chiefs who fought at Bannockburn, 1314.† In the fourteenth century the family obtained lands on the north side of Loch Rannoch, which involved them in a long feud with a branch of the Macgregors, who were Crown tenants of these lands, and who asserted their right of occupancy till about 1745, when the Menzieses obtained full possession. The Clan Menzies were unfavourable to Montrose; and having maltreated a messenger from him in 1643, he permitted his men, in retaliation, to plunder and burn as they passed by Weem Castle.‡ After the battle of Killiecrankie, General Mackay spent the night at Weem Castle, the Chief being favourable to the Revolution of 1688.§

Menzies, Younger of Pitfodells, an Aberdeenshire branch of the family (now extinct), carried the royal standard at Montrose's last battle in 1650, and was slain refusing to give up his charge.|| Menzies, of Culdares, was "out in 1715" and was taken prisoner at the battle of Dunblane. The Government granted him a reprieve, and he remained quiet in 1745, but sent a charger as a present to Prince Charles. John McNaughton, the servant sent with the horse, was taken prisoner, and executed at Carlisle, having steadfastly refused to divulge his master's name.¶

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Taymouth, 1842, Sir Niel Menzies, father of the present Chief, turned out a body of fine-looking men.\*\*

The Menzieses, although belonging to the district of Athole, were always an independent Clan. They were "out in 1745," led by Menzies, of Shian.†† Their effective force in 1745 was 300.‡‡ They wear the Ash as their badge, and also "Fraoch na Meinearach," the Menzies Heath.§§ Red and white is the dress tartan; red and green the hunting-tartan.

\* "Baronetage," etc.

† Stewart, vol. i., p. 27.

‡ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 337.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 166. || *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 34.

¶ Stewart, vol. i., p. 51.

\*\* *Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 23.

†† "Scottish Nation," vol. iii., p. 150.

‡‡ Stewart, vol. i., p. 27.

§§ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 413. Logan, etc.



ALEXANDER MENZIES,  
*Miller, Camsarnay.*

JAMES MENZIES,  
*Farmer, Coshieville.*

CLAN MENZIES.





## MUNRO.

### DONALD MUNRO.

BORN in 1800, at Bogreacach, Foulis, in the parish of Kiltearn, on the property of Sir Charles Munro. His father, George Munro, was a crofter at Bogreacach; he died in 1854, aged seventy-four; his wife's name was Elsie Ross.

Donald Munro enlisted in the army, and rose to the rank of Serjeant in the 78th Highlanders; he was discharged in 1842 with a good character, and from that time has been a crofter on the estate of Kincaig, Ross-shire, the property of Roderick MacKenzie, 8th Hussars. Donald married in Dublin, in 1829, Katherine Stewart, a Scotchwoman, and has eight children.

Donald's grandfather was also Donald Munro, and his grandmother Katherine Munro. The great-grandfather of the subject of the *Portrait* was killed at the battle of Falkirk, in 1745, with his Chief, Sir Robert Munro, on the Government side; and Donald's great-grand-uncle was body-servant to Captain Munro of Culcairn, killed in 1746.

The Munros, or Clan Roich, are an old Celtic race, forming, with the MacMillans\* and Buchanans,† the Siol O'Cain, spelt in Gaelic, "Cathan."‡ There seems reason to suppose that they were a branch of the Clan Chattan, and were originally located in Moray.§ The possessions of the Munros lie on the north side of the Cromarty Firth, and are known in Gaelic as the "Fearrainn Donuil," or Donald's country.|| Hugh Munro, designated "of Foulis," died in 1126. His son Robert was engaged in the wars of King David I. and Malcolm IV. Donald Munro, his heir, is said to have built the old tower of Foulis, in the reign of King William the Lion. Donald died in 1195, and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert.¶ George, the fifth Baron of Foulis, is said to be mentioned in a Charter of William, Earl of Sutherland, in the reign of King Alexander II. Shortly after the accession of King Alexander III. (1249), the Munros and Dingwalls assisted the

\* The earliest possessions of the MacMillians, or Clan Gillemhaol, comprised both sides of Locharkaig; they were vassals of the Lords of the Isles at one period, and subsequently of the Camerons. Another branch of the MacMillians possessed part of Southern Knapdale; it is probable that they acquired part of it, by marriage with a MacNeill heiress. The family of the Chief is now extinct. (Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 220.)

† The Buchanans, or Clan Anselan, claim descent from Anselan O'Cain, and were closely connected with the MacMillians. They obtained the Barony of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, by marriage with its heiress. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 221.)

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 214.

§ *Ibid.*

|| *Ibid.*, p. 215.

¶ Donald, the founder of the Tower, is said to have had two other sons, David, ancestor of the MacLeays of Torridale, and Allan, ancestor of the MacAllans of Fearrain Donuil. (Douglas's "Baronage.")

he Earl of Ross against a body of insurgents, who had seized Ross's second son at Balnagowan, as a hostage; a very severe conflict took place at Bealligh-na-Broig, between Ferrainn Donuil and Loch Broom. Sir Robert Gordon relates that the Clan Iver, the Clan Talvigh, and Clan Laiwe were almost utterly extinguished and slain.\* On the Earl of Ross's side, Dingwall of Kildun, and seven-score of the name of Dingwall were killed, eleven Munros of the house of Foulis, who were next in succession to the Chief, fell, and the representation of the family devolved upon an infant, who afterwards became Sir Robert Munro. Ross's son was however rescued, and various grants of lands were in consequence bestowed upon the Munros, who from this period appear to have remained in the same position without alteration. Sir Robert Munro fought at Bannockburn, 1314, where his eldest son was killed. He was succeeded in 1322 by his grandson, who was killed at Hallidon Hill in 1333. In the same year, John Munro, Tutor of Foulis, in returning from Edinburgh to Ross, stopped to rest in a field in Stratherdale; the owner of the land cut off his horses' tails whilst he and his servants were asleep. In revenge, John Munro, with 350 of the Clan, ravaged Stratherdale. Passing Moy on his way home, MacIntosh demanded his "Staoig Rathaid," or *Road collop*; Munro made a reasonable offer, but MacIntosh insisting on half the booty, Munro refused, and continued his journey. MacIntosh collected his Clansmen, and overtook the Munros at Clach-na-fhaire (the Watchman's Stone) near Inverness, where a severe contest took place, MacIntosh and many of his men are said to have been killed; several Munros were also slain; John Munro was wounded in the hand, and was known afterwards as "Iain-bac-laimh."† Robert Munro of Foulis had fresh Charters from King David II., 1363. His son, Hugh, was killed in a scuffle in defence of the Earl of Ross in 1369. William Munro of Foulis was knighted in the reign of King James IV.; he was killed at Auchnaskelock, 1505. His son, Hector, had a bond of manrent with Lord Lovat in 1529; he died in 1541. Robert, the next Chief, fell at Pinkie, 1547. When Queen Mary was at Inverness in 1562, amongst those who joined her were the Frasers and Munros, "who were esteemed the most valiant of the Clans inhabiting those countries."‡ In 1569 a dispute arose between the Munros and MacKenzies, about the Castle of the Canony of Ross, which had been granted by the Regent Murray to Munro of Milntown. MacKenzie besieged it for three years, but it was eventually delivered up to the Clan Kenzie, under an act of pacification.§ Robert Munro of Foulis died in 1588. His eldest son, also Robert, died in 1589, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his brother, Hector, who died in 1603. His son Robert was styled the Black Baron; he was very extravagant; he went abroad with

\* The insurgents consisted of the MacIvers, MacAulays, and MacLays. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 216.) A race of MacIvers, belonged to the Siol Diarmid, or Campbells. Asknish in Cowall was their principal possession. They now bear the surname of Campbell.

† Browne, vol. i., p. 151.

‡ From Buchannan, quoted by Skene, vol. ii., p. 217.

§ Browne, vol. i., p. 197.

Sir Donald MacKay, the first Lord Reay, and served in the Religious Wars under Gustavus Adolphus; he was killed at Ulm, 1633. He was succeeded by his brother Hector, who also distinguished himself in the German wars. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I. in 1634, and died the following year. His son, Sir Hector, the second Baronet, died unmarried in 1651. He was succeeded by his cousin Robert, grandson of George Munro of Obisdale, uncle of the Black Baron; he died in 1688. His son, Sir John, the fourth Baronet, was a strong supporter of the Revolution; he died in 1696. His son, Sir Robert, was blind, he was appointed High Sheriff of Ross in 1715, and died in 1729. His son, Sir Robert, the sixth Baronet, with the Earl of Sutherland, assisted in retarding the march of Seaforth to Perth in 1715. He had served in Queen Anne's wars, under the Duke of Marlborough; he was appointed in 1739 Lieutenant-Colonel of the Black Watch, now the 42nd Highlanders; he distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, May 1745, and throughout the day he was everywhere with his regiment, notwithstanding his great corpulency. He was afterwards given the command of the 37th regiment, with whom he fought at the battle of Falkirk, January 1746; but his men fled, his brother, Colonel Munro, was cut down, and, in supporting him, Sir Robert was also killed.\* Sir Robert was succeeded by his son, Sir Harry; he died in 1781. His son, Sir Hugh, left no son, and died in 1848, when he was succeeded by his cousin, the present Sir Charles Munro of Foulis, whose ancestor, Sir George Munro of Culrain (brother of Sir Robert, the third Baronet,) commanded a division of the Scottish army under General Leslie, and on the Restoration was made, by King Charles II., Commander-in-Chief in Scotland.

The strength of the Munros, in 1745, was 300;† their badge, Eagle's Feathers.‡ The population bearing the name in 1860 is estimated at 10,098.§

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## MACDOUGALL.

### ARCHIBALD MACDOUGALL.

BORN in 1844, on the farm of Moleigh, in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, on the property of Captain MacDougall of Dunolly. His father,

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 253-255. Another brother, Captain George Munro of Culcairn, raised a company in 1745, for the service of Government, and put himself under the command of Lord Londoun; he was shot whilst riding along the shores of Loch Arkaig, in 1746, by mistake for another officer, whose horse he had borrowed. (Stewart, vol. i., p. 254.)

† Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 218.

§ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.

Duncan MacDougall, was the tenant of Moleigh ; his wife's name was MacIntyre ;\* he died in 1861, aged sixty-four.

Archibald MacDougall formerly resided at Moleigh ; he is now a tenant on the Gallemach property, near Oban ; he is unmarried.

His grandfather, Dougall MacDougall, was ground-officer on the Dunolly property for many years, and was a very intelligent man. He lived at Moleigh for the greater part of his life, and died there at the age of ninety. His wife's name was Livingstone.

The MacDougalls descend from the same stock as the MacDonalds, with Somerled† for their common ancestor. The undoubted ancestor‡ of their own line, Alexander de Ergadia, is mentioned as one of the great men of the Isles, who attended the Scottish Parliament of 1284 to settle the crown on the Maiden of Norway.§ He has been assumed to be the son of King Ewen de Ergadia, the grandson of Dougall, Somerled's eldest son ; but it seems more probable that Ewen died without issue, and that Alexander's grandfather was Dugall, the brother of Donald (the founder of the Clan Donald), the son of Ranald, another son of Somerled.|| Alexander, or Alastair de Ergadia, or Lorn, married a daughter of John the Red Comyn, slain at Dumfries, and was consequently greatly opposed to Robert Bruce. When Bruce was retreating through Breadalbane to Argyllshire, with 300 followers, after his defeat at Methven, 19th June, 1306, Lorn encountered him with 1,000 men, and repulsed him after a very severe engagement. Bruce himself escaped with difficulty, whilst gallantly covering the retreat of his party,¶ and was only able to extricate himself from the grasp of one of the Lorn men by unfastening his mantle. The brooch lost by him in the struggle is still preserved in the family of MacDougall of Dunolly,\*\* and is known as the Brooch of Lorn.†† The site of this battle is still called Dalry, or the King's field. On another occasion, when Bruce was in Carrick, and divided his little force into three, to conceal it from the superior numbers of the enemy, John of Lorn tracked the King with a bloodhound, and Bruce only escaped by his great courage and activity.‡‡ In retaliation, after Bruce had more firmly established himself on the throne, he marched into Argyllshire to take possession of Lorn. He found John of Lorn posted in a formidable pass, lying underneath Ben Cruachan, between Loch Awe and Loch Etive ; but Bruce succeeded in

\* The MacIntyres are a branch of the MacDonalds ; it is said that their ancestor was at sea in a small boat which sprung a leak ; he thrust his thumb into the hole, and cut it off as the only available plug. Hence he was called "An T' Saoir" (pronounced without the S.) *the carpenter*, and his posterity had the name of MacIntyre. They fought in 1745 along with the Stewart's of Appin. Duncan MacIntyre was a celebrated Gaelic poet of the last century ; he was known as the Bard of Ben Doran in Argyllshire. † *Vide* Notice VI. ‡ Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 107.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 108. Gregory's "Highlanders," p. 23.

|| Skene, vol. ii., p. 107.

¶ Tytler's "History of Scotland," vol. i., p. 210.

\*\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 109.

†† This ancient brooch is represented in the portrait, in the Chief's plaid, carried by the Clansman.

‡‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 109. Tytler, vol. i., p. 225.



defeating and routing the Lorn men, with great slaughter.\* The greater part of the MacDougall territories were forfeited, but Alastair having submitted, was allowed to retain the district of Lorn. His son John escaped to England. After the battle of Bannockburn, Bruce went to the Isles,† and there seized John of Lorn, who had been made Admiral of the English Fleet. He was imprisoned first in Dumbarton Castle, and afterwards in the Castle of Lochleven. John of Lorn appears to have married a granddaughter of Bruce, early in the reign of King David II., and was restored to his possessions. His eldest son, Ewen, was the last Lord of Lorn of the MacDougall family. He had no sons; his two daughters and co-heiresses married respectively, John Stewart of Innermeath, and his brother Robert; and by an arrangement between them, the descendants of John Stewart acquired the Lorn possessions.‡ The old Castle of Dunolly, overhanging the Bay of Oban, remained with the male heir and Chief, who was the son of Allan, younger brother of Ewen, the last Lord.§ At the time of the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles, Alexander MacDougall of Dunolly was the Chief of the Clan, and they were vassals of the Earl of Argyll, in his Lordship of Lorn.|| Dougall MacDougall of Dunolly had Charters from Argyll in 1562, and 1567. His son, Duncan, joined the conspiracy in 1592, against the Earl of Murray, and connived at the escape of Ardkinlas, the murderer of Campbell of Calder, for which he was apprehended and imprisoned.¶ The MacDougalls of Dunolly suffered much in the great civil war, being staunch Royalists. Allan was the Chief in 1688: his son, John, was "out in 1715," and was forfeited in consequence; his son, Alexander, was restored immediately before the Rising of 1745, and was therefore prevented from engaging in it. His grandson was the late Rear-Admiral MacDougall of Dunolly, K.C.B.,\*\* whose third son, Charles Allan, is the present Chief.

The oldest cadets of the House of Lorn, were the MacDougalls of Raray, believed to be now represented by Coll MacDougall of Ardincaple; the other principal families†† were the MacDougalls of Gallanach, and Soraba.

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was 200.‡‡ Their badge is the Cypress.

\* Tytler, vol. i., p. 240.

† On this occasion Bruce dragged his galleys across the Isthmus, which united Kintyre and Knapdale (the course of the modern Crinan Canal) and availed himself of a belief amongst the West Islanders that they should never be subdued till their invader sailed across the Isthmus of Tarbet. (Tytler, vol. i., p. 291.)

‡ This Sir John Stewart of Innermeath's son, was created Lord of Lorn; his second son, Walter, on the death of his brother, the second Lord, without male issue, exchanged the Lordship of Lorn with Colin, first Earl of Argyll, who had married his brother's eldest daughter, retaining the Barony of Innermeath; thus the Lordship of Lorn passed into the Argyll family.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 112.

|| Gregory, p. 83.

¶ *Ibid*, p. 252.

\*\* He steered the Queen's boat on Loch Tay, on the occasion of Her Majesty's departure from Taymouth, September 10th, 1842. (*Vide* "Leaves from the Journal," p. 30.)

†† The old Earls of Galloway (the last of whom died in 1233, leaving three daughters) bore the name of MacDowall, or MacDougall, and many families of the name remain in Galloway. Their armorial bearings are the same with those of Dunolly. (Nisbet's "Heraldry," vol. i., p. 28.)

‡‡ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

## MACLEAN.

### LACHLAN MACLEAN.

BORN in 1829, at Tapull, Ardmeanach, in the Island of Mull, on the property of Loch Buoy, now belonging to MacArthur of Ardmeanach. His father, Charles MacLean, was a farmer at Tapull, and was Colour-Serjeant to the 3rd Argyllshire Militia; he removed to Glasgow in 1839, and died in 1864, aged sixty-seven.\* His wife's name was Marsley MacLean, daughter of Neil MacLean of Rossal, and her mother's name was Flora MacKinnon.† Lachlan MacLean resided for a time in Glasgow, and learned his trade there; he is now house-carpenter and building contractor at Bunessau, in the Island of Mull. He married in 1856 Mary Brown, daughter of Hugh Brown, farmer at Lagavullin, in the parish of Kildalton in Islay, and has four sons and two daughters.

Lachlan's grandfather was personal servant to Sir Allan MacLean of Inchkenneth; his elder brother was killed at Culloden, fighting for Prince Charles. The present Lachlan's great-grandfather lived in Kilmore, Ardmeanach, as also the two preceding generations. The great-great-grandfather was the son of Iain Mhor of Eorsa, who defeated the MacPhees at the battle of Portvein, in the Ross of Mull, and was the eldest son of Neil MacLean of Torloisk, killed by Allan-na-Sop about the middle of the sixteenth century.‡

\* A brother of Charles MacLean was in the Army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in 1798, by capturing one of the rebel leaders; during that insurrection, he carried a dispatch to an officer on detached command, and being attacked by three rebels, killed two of them, and forced the third to fly.

† The MacKinnons, or Clan Fingon, are a branch of the MacGregors, descending from Finguine, a brother of Anrias, or Andrew, who appears in the MacGregor genealogy about 1130. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 259.) In the year 1354, they were already connected with Mull, they originally possessed Griban in that Island but exchanged it for Mishnish, also in Mull. They likewise possessed the lands of Strathordell in Skye. Lachlan MacFingon or MacKinnon, Chief of the Clan, witnessed a Charter in 1409. They followed the Lord of the Isles, and after their forfeiture were independent, but generally followed the MacLeans in their combats. They entered into two bonds of manrent or friendship with the MacGregors in 1606 and 1671. During the civil wars the MacKinnons joined Montrose, and their Chief, Lachlan, raised a regiment of his Clan, for the service of King Charles II.; he was made a Knight Banneret at the battle of Worcester. One hundred and fifty of the Clan, along with the MacDonalds of Sleat, fought at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, for which the Chief was forfeited, but received a pardon in 1727. Although far advanced in years, he joined Prince Charles with his Clan in 1745, and together with his wife, afterwards rendered assistance to the Prince in his concealment among the Western Isles, for which he was imprisoned. The Chiefship is now disputed between William Alexander MacKinnon, M.P., and Lachlan MacKinnon of Letterfean. (Gregory, p. 424.) The strength of the MacKinnons in 1745, was 200.

‡ Lachlan MacLean's pedigree will show the manner in which Highlanders were wont to preserve the names of their ancestors. Lachlan MacLean, son of Charles MacLean, son of Lachlan, son of Hector, son of John, son of John, son of John of Eorsa, son of Neil of Torloisk, killed by Allan-na-Sop.

The MacLeans, or Clan Gilleon, appear to have belonged to the old tribes of Moray, and to have early removed thence; their oldest known seat being in the district of Lorn.\* The first of the family named by tradition is Gilleon, surnamed Nan Tuadh (of the battle axe); he is said to have fought at the battle of Largs, and died before 1300. In 1296, "Gillemore Macilean, del Counté de Perth," signed the Ragman's Roll. MacLean fought at Bannockburn. In the reign of Robert the Bruce mention is made of three brothers, John, Nigell, and Dofuall, termed MacGillion, and John is elsewhere designated MacGillimore; he had two sons Lachlan Lubanich, ancestor of the MacLeans of Dowart, and Eachin Reganich, ancestor of the MacLeans of Lochbuy. They appear first as followers of the Lord of Lorn in the reign of Robert II., but after a dispute with him they took refuge with the Lord of the Isles. A feud having arisen with the MacKinnons, the MacLeans slew the Chief of the MacKinnons, whilst he was entering his galley. Afraid of the vengeance of the Lord of the Isles, the two brothers succeeded in making MacDonald himself their prisoner. They did not release him till he had vowed friendship with them, and granted them lands in Mull, which the Clan have continued to possess. Lachlan Lubanich afterwards married the daughter of the Lord of the Isles, who appointed him his Lieutenant-General in time of war, and these two facts lead to the probability of Lachlan having been the eldest, although the families of Dowart and Lochbuy each claim the chiefship.† Lachlan was succeeded by his son Eachin Ruadh na Cath, or Red Hector of the Battles; he commanded as Lieutenant-General for the Earl of Ross at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, and it is said that he and Irvine of Drum‡ slew each other in single combat during the battle. Hector's eldest son, Lachlan, was taken prisoner at Harlaw, and detained in captivity by the Earl of Mar; his brother John followed Donald Balloch in his expedition to Lochaber, and was present at the victory of Inverlochy.§ Hector, the great-grandson of Hector of the Battles, commanded the fleet of John, Lord of the Isles, against his son Angus beg, at the battle of the Bloody Bay, and was taken prisoner. Hector MacLean of Dowart, submitted to King James IV. in 1495, and bound himself to keep the peace. His possessions at that time comprehended great part of the Isles of Mull and Tiree, with detached lands in Isla, Jura, Scarba, etc., and he was heritable keeper of the Castle of Dowart in Mull, Carneburg in the Treshinish Isles, and three others.|| The Clan was already divided into four great branches, *i.e.*, Dowart, Lochbuy, Coll,¶ and Ardgour.\*\*

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 205.

† *Ibid.*, p. 208.

‡ An old Aberdeenshire family; they were much distinguished for their loyal services to King Charles I., and King Charles II.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 209.

|| Gregory's "Highlands and Isles," p. 69.

\*\* The MacLeans of Coll descended from Lachlan Lubanich. John Garve, the brother of the fourth Laird of Dowart, received the Island of Coll from the Earl of Ross.

†† The MacLeans of Ardgour descended from Donald, another brother of the fourth Laird, and obtained Ardgour from the Earl of Ross. It had previously belonged to the MacMasters.

In 1503, Lachlan MacLean of Dowart joined the insurrection of Donald Dubh, but submitted in 1505; he was killed at Flodden in 1513. Lachlan Cattanach MacLean of Dowart, wishing to make away with his wife (the daughter of the second Earl of Argyll), left her on a rock between Mull and Lismore, which rock was only visible at low tide; she was rescued by a boat passing accidentally, and her husband was assassinated in 1527 by her brother, Sir John Campbell of Calder.\* In 1561, Dowart insisted upon MacLean of Coll following him as his Chief; Coll, who held his lands of the Crown, was refractory, and Dowart ravaged his lands in consequence. The MacLeans had a dispute with the MacDonalds of Isla and Kintyre in 1562, which lasted for some time, with mutual ravages. In 1578, the Chief of the MacLeans was Lachlan Mor, who beheaded his guardian Hector MacLean, (son of a celebrated warrior Allan-na-Sop,) who had plotted his destruction. In 1585, the feud with the MacDonalds was renewed with great fury, and was continued with various complicated retaliations, till the Government forced both parties to submission in 1592, after a period of imprisonment.† At the battle of Glenlivet in 1594, the MacLeans were with Argyll's forces, and it is said that had Argyll's other officers imitated the conduct of Dowart, they would have gained the day. In 1596 Dowart made his submission, and the King granted him a lease of the Rinns of Isla, which had been long disputed between him and the MacDonalds. Fresh disturbances soon arose, and in 1598 Lachlan Mor was slain, with many of his kinsmen, in an encounter with Sir James MacDonald of Dunluce, at Loch Gruinart.‡ Lachlan's eldest son,§ Hector, invaded Isla in revenge, and defeated the MacDonalds at Bern Bige; Hector MacLean of Dowart was conveyed to Edinburgh, with several other Island Chiefs in 1608, to answer for their turbulence; he was liberated the following year, but committed again for a short time to Edinburgh Castle, with his brother Lachlan in 1616, for having failed to give their requisite sureties to the Government. During these troubled times, many debts accumulated against the barony of Dowart, which enabled the Argyll family to establish a claim to the estate, which the MacLeans were unable to shake off.|| Hector died in 1618, and left two sons, Lachlan his successor, and Donald of Bruloss. Lachlan was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, by King Charles I., in 1632; he took arms with his Clan under Montrose, and fought valiantly at Inverlochy, and the subsequent battles. His son, Sir Hector, was killed at the

\* Gregory, p. 128.

† Amongst the partisans of the MacLeans in this dispute, were the MacLeods of Harris, MacNeills of Barra, the MacKinnons, and the MacQuarries. The latter Clan are a branch of the Clan Alpine, and descend from Guaire, or Godfrey, brother of Anrias, and of Fingon. (Skene.) John MacQuarry of Alna died in 1473; his son, Dunsclaff was Chief in 1493. The principal families of the name are now extinct.

‡ Gregory, p. 285.

§ From Lachlan Og, younger son of Lachlan Mor, descended the MacLeans of Torloisk in Mull. The estate passed through an heiress, Mrs. MacLean Clephane, to her grandson, Lord William Compton.

|| Gregory, p. 419.



battle of Inverkeithing, 1651, although seven brothers of the Clan had sacrificed their lives in his defence, each crying "another for Hector."\* He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Allan, who died in 1674. His son, Sir John, joined Dundee, and commanded his Clan at Killiecrankie. The Earl of Argyll subsequently invaded Mull with a large force, and Sir John took refuge in the Treshnish Islands. He was "out in 1715," and was present at Sheriffmuir, for which he was forfeited, but the estates were afterwards restored. His son, Sir Hector, was apprehended in Edinburgh early in 1745, on suspicion of enlisting men, and was detained in prison for two years. The Clan fought at Culloden, under MacLean of Drummin. On Sir Hector's death in 1750, the title devolved on his third cousin, Sir Allan, great-grandson of Donald of Brulloss; he died without male issue in 1783, and was succeeded by the next male heir, Sir Hector, who died in 1818; his brother, Sir Fitzroy, a general in the army, succeeded him, and was the father of the present, ninth, baronet, Sir Charles MacLean of Morvern.

The MacLeans of Lochbuy had a share in most of the disputes in the Islands. Hector Reganach had a son, Murchard, whose great-grandson, John, was head of that branch in 1493, when their possessions comprised lands in Mull, Tiree, Jura, Scarba and Morvern, with a claim to Lochiel, Duror, and Glencoc.† They preserved most of their estates during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was 500. Their badge is the Blackberry Heath.

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. I., p. 51.

† Gregory, p. 70.







DONALD MUNRO.  
*Kincraig, Ross-shire.*

CLAN OF THE MUNROS.

ARCHIBALD MACDOUGALL.  
*Gallanach, Lorne, Argyleshire.*

CLAN OF THE MACDOUGALLS.

LACHLAN MACLEAN.  
*Bunessan, Mull, Argyleshire.*

CLAN OF THE MACLEANS.



## THE ROBERTSONS, OR CLAN DONNACHIE.

### JOHN ROBERTSON.

BORN in Middle Camdouran, south side of Loch Rannoch, 4th March, 1793. His father, Charles Robertson, was born at Carie, Rannoch, and was a tenant at East Camdouran. He was for nine years carrier to Colonel Robertson, of Strowan, between his house, called the Barracks, at the west end of Loch Rannoch, and Perth, a distance of sixty miles. Charles Robertson married Catherine Cameron; he died in 1817, leaving two sons and eight daughters.

John Robertson succeeded to his father's occupation as carrier, and continued it, in addition to his craft, for twenty-eight years. He was one of six who stood by the death-bed of Colonel Robertson, of Strowan, who died in 1822, and, with three others of the Clan, bore him and the two next Chiefs successively to the grave. He was present also at the burial of the late Struan, but was no longer strong enough for his former duty. His wife's name is Margaret M'Kerchar. They have no children. His grandfather, William Robertson, lived at Carie, and died there at the age of eighty-four.

The Robertsons are designated in Gaelic the Clan Donnachie, or Donnachadh (Duncan), from their ancestor Duncan Reamhair\* (*Anglicè*, fat), who died in 1355.† He is supposed to have been a descendant of the old Earls of Athole.‡ The granddaughters of Henry, the last Celtic Earl (*vide* Notice X.), carried the Earldom to other families, but certain lands, which were male fiefs, went to Henry's second son, Conan, and his descendants.§ The existence of "Eugenius, filius Coningi, filii Henrici, Comitis Atholie," and of "Angus, filius Eugenii," is proved by Charters.|| Duncan Reamhair was the son of Andrew de Atholia, and the circumstance that he and his descendants were for several generations styled "de Atholia," together with the fact that their possessions were the same as those held a few years before by Ewan and his father Conan, seems to connect Duncan with the ancient Earls. Andrew de Atholia is presumed to have been the son of Angus, son of Conan, and thus to have inherited his lands and appellation.¶ Duncan de Atholia acquired, in addition, the south side of

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 146.

† Douglas's "Baronage."

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 144.

§ *Ibid*, p. 145.

|| *Ibid*, p. 143.

¶ Another theory supposes Andrew de Atholia to have descended from Angus Mor, Lord of the Isles (according to a tradition of the Clan Donnachie, unconfirmed by Charters), and to have acquired his designation and lands by marriage with a daughter and heiress of Ewen, instead of by male descent. (Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 438.)

Loch Rannoch, by marriage with a daughter of Callum Ruadh, styled Leamnach ;\* he also obtained a Charter from the Earl of Fife, of the lands of Disher and Toyer, on both sides of Loch Tay. By his first wife he had one son, Robert de Atholia,† and by a second marriage, Patrick de Atholia, who got from his father the Barony of Lude.‡ Robert's son, Duncanus de Atholia, Dominus de Ranagh,§ was succeeded by his son, Robert Riach (or grizzled), from whom the Clan are called, in English, Robertson. This Chief is known in history as having captured two of the murderers of King James I. of Scotland,|| after which he received a Crown Charter, erecting his whole lands into the free Barony of Strowan, 1451, and an augmentation to his arms.¶ In the sixteenth century, the Earl of Athole, profiting by a mortgage over the lands of Strowan, possessed himself of nearly half the estate, which the Robertsons were never able to recover.\*\* Robert, the tenth Strowan, living 1606, had four sons ; the eldest, Alexander, married a daughter of Grème of Inchbrakie, and died 1636, leaving an infant son, also named Alexander, during whose minority his uncle Donald, the tutor of Strowan, led the Clan, and fought under Montrose. Donald's nephew, the Chief, was succeeded in 1688 by his son Alexander, third of the name, a celebrated Jacobite Chief and poet.†† He joined Dundee whilst under age, and was attainted, 1690, and his estates forfeited. In 1703 Queen Anne granted him a remission, and he returned to Scotland, but through an informality the remission was not complete. He joined the Earl of Mar, with 500 of his Clan, in 1715, and was taken prisoner at Sheriffmuir ; he was rescued, and again captured, but through the assistance of his only sister, Margaret, escaped to France. In 1723 the Government restored the estate of Strowan to Margaret Robertson, who conveyed it into trust for behoof of her brother, or, failing him, the next male heir. She died, unmarried, in 1727. Her brother, the Chief, had previously returned to Scotland, and having obtained a remission for his life, took possession of his estates, and died at his house at Carie, in Rannoch, 1749, in his eighty-first year. The estate and Chiefship next devolved on Duncan Robertson, of Drumachune, great-grandson of Duncan Mor, brother of Donald, the tutor of Strowan ; but as his name was excluded from the last Act of Indemnity, he was dispossessed of the estate in 1752, and retired to France. His son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, obtained a restitution of Strowan, 1784, and died in Rannoch, unmarried, in 1822, when he was succeeded by

\* Robertson's "Earldom of Athole." Skene, vol. ii., p. 145.

† The first appearance of the Clan Donnachie, as a Clan, is at this period, when the Highlanders made a raid into Angus, 1392. (Skene, vol. ii., p. 146.)

‡ Ancestor of James A. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot., author of "The Earldom of Athole," "Historical Proofs on Highlanders," etc. The estate of Lude, near Blair, in Athole, remained in the possession of the family from the fourteenth century till 1821, when it was sold by the father of the present representative.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 146.

|| Tytler's "History of Scotland," vol. iii., p. 269:

¶ Skene, vol. ii., p. 147.

\*\* *Ibid.*, p. 148.

†† Douglas's "Baronage," "Scottish Nation," etc.



Captain Alexander Robertson, descended from the second son of Duncan Mor. Captain Robertson's son, Major-General George Duncan Robertson, of Strowan, was a distinguished officer: he was succeeded in 1842 by his son, George Duncan, the late Struan. He was for some years in the 42nd Highlanders, and was a very fine-looking man. Full of latent talent, of romance, and of waywardness, he was the type of a race gone by. The losses occasioned to the estate by repeated forfeitures and trusts, compelled him to sell bit after bit of the property. He married Mary, daughter of the late Major Menzies, of the 42nd Highlanders, and died at the early age of forty-eight, in April, 1864, leaving no family. The present Struan, his uncle, lives principally in Canada. The property of the Chief, once so extensive, is now reduced to a small portion, at the west end of Loch Rannoch.

The Chief of the Robertsons fought at Bannockburn.\* The strength of the Clan was, in 1745, 700.† The badge worn by the Clan is Fern or Bracken.‡

The name of Robertson is fourth on the list of the most common surnames in Scotland. The population bearing it in 1861 is estimated at 32,600.§

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## *THE STEWARTS.*

### JOHN STEWART.

BORN in 1808, at Lochach, Foss, parish of Dull. His father, William Stewart, was a mason, and lived at Foss, at the head of Loch Tummel. The property belonged to a family of Stewarts, but was afterwards purchased by the late Sir Niel Menzies, of Menzies. William Stewart married Susan Stewart, and they had four sons and three daughters.

John, the second son, began herding at ten years old, and is now a shepherd in the employment of Peter Stewart, Dalnagairn, a farm in Glen Brearichan, on the Athole property. He married Margaret Cameron, born at Glassie, in Appin of Dull, opposite Aberfeldie. His grandfather, William Stewart, lived in the parish of Fortingall, and belonged to the family of Stewart of Carth; his wife was a daughter of Menzies, of Coshieville.

The ancestor of the Stewart family was Walter, appointed by King David I. to the hereditary office of High Steward of Scotland.|| The seventh High Steward married Princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert the

\* Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 27. † Skene, vol. ii., p. 149.

‡ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.

§ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.

|| "Peerages," etc.

Bruce. Their son succeeded to the throne of Scotland as Robert II. on the death of his uncle, King David II. (1371), and was the ancestor of the royal Stuarts. Walter, the third High Steward's son, obtained by marriage the Earldom of Menteith, 1258; his descendants took the name of Menteith, but in the fourteenth century the male line became extinct. The only other families who branched off before the accession of Robert II. descended from Sir John of Bonkill, brother of the sixth High Steward. He was killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, and left seven sons, five of whom founded families.

I.—Sir Alexander, ancestor of the Earls of Angus, extinct in the male line. Through an heiress, this title was transmitted to the family of the Dukes of Hamilton.

II.—Sir Alan of Dreghorn, ancestor of the Stewarts of Darnley and Earls of Lennox,—thus also ancestor of King James VI. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox are extinct in the male line.

III.—Sir Walter, of Garlies; the male line ended in his grandson, Sir Walter Stewart, of Dalswinton, whose daughter and heiress married Sir John Stewart,\* ancestor of the Earls of Galloway.

IV.—Sir James Stewart, of Peristoun and Warwickhill, ancestor of the Lords of Lorn and Innermeath, whose line failed in 1625. The second son of Sir James, styled the Black Knight of Lorn,† brother of the first Lord Lorn, was created Earl of Buchan, 1469, which line ended in an heiress, 1547. This Earl's legitimized son was ancestor of the Earls of Traquair, now dormant. Alexander, another brother of the first Lord Lorn, was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Grandtully: his son obtained a Charter of Grandtully, 1414, and his descendant, Thomas Stewart of Balcaskie, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1683, of whom Sir William Drummond Stewart, of Grandtully and Murthley, is now the representative.

VI.—Sir Robert Stewart, sixth son of Sir John of Bonkill, was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Daldownie and Allanton, now extinct in the male line.

The family of Stewart confined to these main branches did not spread. The subsequent *Clan* consisted principally of the Stewarts of Lorn and Appin (both descended from a natural son of John Stewart, the last Lord of Lorn),‡ of the Balquiddar Stewarts (illegitimate branches of the Albany family), the Stewarts of Ardvorlich§ and the Athole Stewarts. The Stewarts of Appin (a district of Argyleshire), fought under Montrose,|| and were "out" in 1715 and 1745. Several cadets of the family remain, viz., Ardsheil, Invernahyle, Fasnacloich, etc.

\* This Sir John Stewart was the son of Sir William Stewart, of Jedworth. The family of Galloway deduce their descent from a brother of Stewart of Darnley. The Stuarts of Castlemilk, now extinct in the male line, were descended from the Stewarts of Darnley.

† His eldest son was the first Earl of Athole of the Stewart line. *Vide* Notice IX.

‡ "Scottish Nation," vol. iii., p. 514.

§ Stewart of Ardvorlich descended from James Beg Stewart, natural son of James Stewart, fourth and only surviving son of Murdoch, second Duke of Albany.

|| Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 396.

The very numerous families of Stewarts, in Athole,\* are mostly descended from five illegitimate sons of Sir Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, 1374, fourth son of King Robert II., and known as the Wolf of Badenoch.† Of these, the principal houses were Garth, Urrard, Foss, etc. James Stewart, the first of Garth, is said to have built the old castle about 1390. In 1822 there were more than 1800 of his descendants living in Athole, and twenty-six landowners of the name of Stewart.‡ As a Clan they are peculiarly united amongst themselves, and attached to their native district; whilst from intermarriages with the earlier inhabitants they have derived thoroughly Celtic characteristics. They have long been in close alliance with the Robertsons.§

The badges of the Stewarts are the Oak and the Thistle.|| The Stewarts of Appin were estimated at 300 strong in 1745; Stewarts of Grandtully, 300.¶ The other Highland Stewarts were mostly included in the Atholemen.

The name of Stewart is now sixth on the list of the most common surnames of Scotland. The population bearing it in 1861 is estimated at 31,836.\*\*

\* Apart from the Stewarts, Earls of Athole.

† The Wolf of Badenoch died 1394, and was buried in Dunkeld Cathedral, where his monument remains. The Stewarts of Cardney and the Stewarts of Dowally, descended from natural sons of King Robert II. by Mariote Cardney, sister of Robert, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1396 to 1436. Stewart of Ballechin descended from a natural son of King James II.

‡ Major-General Stewart, of Garth, author of the well-known work "Sketches of the Highlanders, with the Military Service of the Highland Regiments," was the second son of Robert Stewart, of Garth. He was a very distinguished officer. In 1822 he succeeded his elder brother as proprietor of Garth, and died Governor of St. Lucia, 1829, aged 57, unmarried.

§ In 1824 "an Association of Stewarts and Robertsons of Athole" was formed, styled afterwards "the Association of the Atholemen." One of the objects was stated to be "for the purpose of promoting and cementing a generous, manly, brotherly friendship between the two clans, such as subsisted between their ancestors." This association, in 1825, adopted its present name of the Athole Gathering.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 412.

¶ Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 96.

\*\* Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.





JOHN ROBERTSON,  
*Farmer,*  
CLAN OF THE ROBERTSONS.

JOHN STEWART,  
*Shepherd,*  
CLAN OF THE STEWARTS.





## THE SUTHERLANDS.

### JAMES SUTHERLAND.

BORN in 1833, at Doll of Brora, in the parish of Clyne, on the Duke of Sutherland's property. His father, John Sutherland, was gardener to the late James Loch, M.P., at Uppat, in the same parish. He married Catherine Sutherland, and both are now dead.

James Sutherland was also formerly gardener at Uppat, and is now wood-forester at Doll; he is a Sergeant in the third company of the Sutherland Rifle Volunteers, and is unmarried.

James's grandfather, John Sutherland, served in the Sutherland Fencibles in 1798, in Ireland. His wife's name was Ann Sutherland, and both died at Doll.

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### ADAM SUTHERLAND.

BORN in 1843, at KnockArthur, parish of Rogart, on the Duke of Sutherland's property. His father, Donald Sutherland, is a farm servant at Gordon Bush, parish of Creach. His wife's name is Janet Sutherland.

Adam Sutherland was formerly a labourer, and is now farm servant at Gordon Bush. He is unmarried.

His grandfather, William Sutherland, served in the Sutherland Fencibles in Ireland, 1798; he died at the age of eighty. His wife's name was Isabella Sutherland, and both belonged to the parish of Rogart.

The ancient district of Sutherland, or Sudrland (so termed by the Norwegians from its position in respect to Caithness), included only the eastern portion of the present county, and unlike the other Highland districts, which retained their Gaelic population in spite of the Norwegians, it became entirely colonised by the Norse.\* Moddan, who was sent in 1034, by the King of Scotland, to attempt to take Caithness and Sutherland from Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney, is supposed to have been the Maormor of Sutherland, and on his defeat Thorfinn firmly established himself, and probably drove out the ancient inhabitants.† The Gaelic population of the district is therefore derived from two later sources; first, an inroad of the Clan Anrias‡ from the neighbouring district of Ross, who spread themselves

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 300.

† *Ibid.*, p. 301.

‡ *Vide* Notice III.

into the nearest and most mountainous parts of the country ; and secondly, the family and followers of Hugh Freskin, a descendant of Freskin de Moravia,\* from Morayshire. Hugh Freskin received from King William the Lion, the southern portion of Caithness, after the insurrections of Harold Earl of Orkney† and Caithness, in 1196 and 1197.‡ The title of Earl of Sutherland (the oldest existing title in Scotland) is said to have been granted by King Alexander II. in 1228, to Hugh's son William, Lord of Sutherland. His son, the second Earl, fought at Bannockburn. The third Earl§ fell at Hallidon Hill in 1333. The fourth Earl married the full sister of King David II. as a hostage for whom he was detained in London in 1357. The fifth Earl, who slew the Chief of the MacKays and his son at Dingwall in 1395,|| had two sons, the younger of whom was Kenneth, ancestor of Sutherland of Fars, the eventual heir-male of the family. The sixth Earl had a severe but undecisive combat with the MacKays, who invaded Caithness in 1426, at Harpisdell; he died in 1442.¶ His eldest son, the seventh Earl, died in 1460. His widow, to escape the persecutions of her son, the eighth Earl, married secondly Alexander Dunbar, who was eventually killed by Sutherland of Dilred. The wife of the eighth Earl (a daughter of Alexander, Lord of the Isles,) perished in crossing the ferry of Unes; he died in 1508, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, the ninth Earl, who died without issue in 1514, when the title and estates devolved on his sister, the wife of Adam Gordon of Aboyne, second son of the Earl of Huntly.\*\* The representation of the male line of the family, is claimed by John Campbell Sutherland of Fars, descended from Kenneth, second son of the fifth Earl. Adam Gordon was styled Earl of Sutherland in right of his wife, Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, who died in 1535. Alexander Gordon, Master of Sutherland, predeceased his mother, and died in 1529. His son John succeeded as eleventh Earl. The Countess's natural brother, Alexander Sutherland, raised some disturbances in her time and took Dunrobin Castle, but he was eventually taken prisoner at Ald Quhillin, and beheaded on the spot.†† John Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, joined the Lords of Congregation in 1559,

\* *Vide* Notice XII.

† The line of the ancient Scandinavian Iarls of Orkney terminated about 1325 with Magnus V. His daughter married Malise, Earl of Strathearn, who was also styled Earl of Orkney and Caithness; one of their daughters married Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, whose son Henry obtained the Earldom of Orkney, from the Norse King Haco IV. William Sinclair the third Earl, (the founder of Roslin Chapel) had a grant of the Earldom of Caithness in 1455. King James III. having obtained the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in pledge for Princess Margaret of Denmark's dower, purchased the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Shetland in 1470, and annexed them to the Crown.

‡ Skene, vol. ii., p. 301. Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 146.

§ The third Earl's second brother, Nicolas, acquired the lands of Duffus in Elgin by marriage with the heiress of Reginald de Cheyne. His descendant, the twelfth Laird, was created Lord Duffus in 1650. The third Lord Duffus was attainted after 1715, and afterwards entered the Russian navy. The title was restored to his grandson in 1826, but he died unmarried, and it is now dormant.

|| Browne, vol. i., p. 158. *Vide* Notice of MacKay.

¶ The sixth Earl's second son was Alexander, ancestor of the Sliochd Coinnich Mhic Allaistair.

\*\* Douglas's "Peerage."

†† Browne, vol. i., p. 182.

and was wounded while attacking the French auxiliaries at Kinghorn in 1559. About 1561, the Sutherlands of Berriedale killed several of the Caithness people, and wasted the lands of Clynes; by the mediation of the Earl of Sutherland, they obtained a pardon from Queen Mary, which exasperated the Earl of Caithness against him, the Murrays, and all the inhabitants of Sutherland. On the charge of having engaged in Huntly's Rebellion of 1562, the Earl of Sutherland was forfeited in 1563, but restored in 1567. He and his wife were poisoned at Helmsdale Castle the same year by Isabel Sinclair, wife of the Earl's uncle, Gilbert Gordon of Gartay; the only surviving son, Alexander, twelfth Earl, having been detained out hunting, accidentally escaped his father's fate.\* As he was a minor, his eldest sister, Lady Margaret Gordon, became his guardian: she committed his wardship to the Earl of Athole, who made it over to George, fourth Earl of Caithness,† the great enemy to the Sutherland house; he married his ward at sixteen to his daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, twice the young Earl's age. He escaped from Caithness in 1569, and divorced his wife as soon as he attained his majority. In 1583 he obtained from Huntly, the King's Lieutenant in the North, a grant of the superiority of Strathnaver, and of the heritable Sheriffship of Sutherland and Strathnaver; he died at Dunrobin, 1594. The thirteenth Earl was imprisoned, on suspicion of Popery, for a time; he died in 1615. John, the fourteenth Earl, succeeded at six years old; his affairs were skilfully managed by his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon,‡ tutor of Sutherland, who, armed with the King's authority, led an expedition against the Earl of Caithness in 1623, and obliged him to fly to Orkney. Sutherland joined the Covenanters; in 1645, he was with General Hurry at the battle of Auldearn, and in 1650 accompanied General Leslie against the Royalists in the North, and defeated Lord Reay at the Castle of Balvenie. But subsequently he took 1,000 men to Edinburgh, to join General Leslie's forces to oppose Cromwell, and in March, 1651, sent a Regiment of Sutherland and Strathnaver-men to

\* Browne, vol. i., p. 194. The murderess's own son, who would have inherited the Earldom failing Alexander, drank the poison and fell a victim to it.

† Great-grandson of William Sinclair, created Earl of Caithness in 1455. George died in 1582, and was succeeded by his grandson, also George, known as the wicked Earl, from his violent conduct. He was succeeded in 1643 by his great-grandson George, sixth Earl, who bequeathed his estates to his principal creditor, Sir John Campbell of Glen Urchy, created Earl of Sutherland 1677. George Sinclair of Keiss (whose father, Francis, was second son of the fifth Earl) disputed his claim with an armed force, and had an encounter with the Campbells at Altimarlach near Wick. The Sinclairs were routed, but the Privy Council acknowledged Keiss's claim to the Peerage, and Sir John Campbell, on being obliged to relinquish it, was created Earl of Breadalbane (*vide* Notice IX). After the death of George, seventh Earl, the title devolved on several junior branches successively, and the eleventh Earl, who died in 1789, was succeeded by Sir James Sinclair of Mey, Baronet, (ninth in descent from Sinclair of Mey, younger son of the fourth Earl), whose grandson is the present, fourteenth, Earl of Caithness.

‡ Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, fourth son of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland, was knighted in 1606, and created a Nova Scotia Baronet in 1625. He wrote the "Genealogical History of the Family of Sutherland," published in 1813. On the death of his descendant Sir William Gordon of Gordonstown, in 1795, the representation devolved (through the female line) on Alexander Penrose Cumming of Altyre (*vide* footnote, Notice XVI.), who consequently assumed the name and arms of Gordon, and was created a Baronet in 1804.



Stirling under command of the Viscount Fendraught;\* he died in 1663. His son George, the fifteenth Earl, had a fresh Charter from Charles II., including heirs female; he died in 1703. His son John, the sixteenth Earl, married a sister of Viscount Dundee, whom he ineffectually attempted to detach from the Stuart interests; he was one of William III.'s Privy Counsellors, and, as Colonel of a regiment of foot, followed his campaigns in Flanders. The Earl of Sutherland, with his son, Lord Strathnaver, and 300 men, together with Lord Reay and 300 of his men, joined Munro of Foulis, in 1715, in camp at Allness, for the Government interests. The Earl of Seaforth attacked them, and drove them back to Sutherland. The Earl of Sutherland afterwards aided Lovat in the capture of Inverness, and continued to defend it; he died in 1733. His son, Lord Strathnaver, who was with his father in 1715, and afterwards distinguished himself against the Jacobites in 1719, died in 1720. His eldest son, William, succeeded his grandfather as seventeenth Earl. In 1745 he raised two companies of 100 men each for the service of the Government; he died in 1750. His son William, the eighteenth Earl, was an officer in the army;† he and his wife died of fever in 1766. He was succeeded by his only surviving daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who was only a year old. She was placed under the guardianship of the Duke of Athole and others. Her right to the title was disputed by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown, and also by George Sutherland of Fars; but the case was decided in the Countess's favour in 1771.‡ She married, in 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, Viscount Trentham, afterwards second Marquis of Stafford. He was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833, and died the same year. The Duchess-Countess held the Earldom for seventy-two years, and died in 1839. Her eldest son succeeded his father as second Duke, and his mother in the Scotch titles. He was succeeded, in 1861, by the present, third, Duke.

The strength of the Duke of Sutherland's men, in 1745, was 2,000;§ their badge is Broom.|| Sutherland stands last but one (*viz.*, Gibson,) on the list of the fifty most common surnames in Scotland. The number bearing it, in 1860, is estimated at 9,815.¶

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\* Douglas's "Peerage."

† He raised a regiment of Fencibles of 1,100 men in 1759; it was reduced after the Peace of 1763. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 342).

‡ "Peerage," &c. The Countess of Sutherland raised a regiment of Fencibles in 1779, under the command of her cousin, William Wemyss of Wemyss; they were disbanded in 1783. (Stewart, vol. ii., p. 348.) General Wemyss re-enlisted many of the men in 1800, when another regiment was raised, now the 93rd Regiment, or Sutherland Highlanders. (Stewart, vol. ii., p. 280.)

§ Stewart, vol. i., p. 26.

|| Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 413.

¶ Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.



## MACKAY.

### NEIL MACKAY.

BORN in 1830, at Achvoulderock, Tongue Ferry, in the parish of Tongue, formerly Lord Reay's property, now belonging to the Duke of Sutherland. His father, George MacKay was ferryman at Tongue; he married Janet MacKay, and died, aged fifty, in 1841, when his widow and young family removed to Hope, in the parish of Durness.

Neil MacKay is ferryman at Hope; his boat crosses from Achvoul-deroch, Tongue Ferry, to Hope Ferry. He married in 1863, Mary, daughter of William Munro, at Hope. He is a man of excellent character, and much respected in the district.

His grandfather, Charles MacKay, lived at Driemdhraven, near Rebigill, parish of Tongue. He served with the Reay Fencibles in Ireland, 1798, and after the regiment was disbanded returned to his native parish. His wife's name was Henrietta Campbell. He was fourth in descent from Charles Dhu Mhic Mhor, youngest son of Donald, first Lord Reay. A brother of George MacKay's was in the 79th Highlanders. Neil's forefathers were famed for their good looks, manliness, and strength.

The early origin of the MacKays is uncertain.\* It seems probable that they descended from the ancient Gaelic Maormors of Caithness.† They are deduced from Martin (or Modden) whose son, Magnus, died in Strathnaver, leaving two sons, Morgan and Farquhar. From Morgan, the MacKays are called the Clan Mhic Mhorgan, and from Farquhar, another branch in Strathnaver is called the Clan Mhic Farquhar.‡ Morgan's son Donald had a son named Aodh, or Y, from whom MacAodh became the patronymic of the Clan. In 1395, in consequence of a feud with the Earl of Sutherland,§ the Chief Y and his son Donald repaired to Dingwall at Sutherland's request for a meeting to adjust differences; during the discussion the Earl became incensed and slew Y and Donald MacKay with his own hands.|| Donald's son, Angus, died a few years afterwards, leaving two sons, Angus Dubh and Roriegald. Their uncle, Houcheon Dubh MacKay, became their tutor; he was supposed to maltreat Angus's widow, and her brother, Malcolm MacLeod of Lewis, went to visit her with an armed force, and laid waste Strathnaver. Houcheon Dubh and his brother Neill obtained from the Earl of Sutherland the assistance of Alexander Murray

\* Skene's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 287.

† Skene, vol. ii., p. 289.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Browne's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 158.

|| *Ibid.*

of Cubin, with a party of men, to join the MacKays, who overtook MacLeod at Tuttim-Turwigh, on the border between Sutherland and Ross; a desperate conflict ensued, and the Lewis-men are said to have been all slain, with the exception of one who expired after bearing the tidings to Lewis.\* Angus Dubh of Far, early in the fifteenth century, is the first Chief of the MacKays who appears on record. The Clan had already extensive possessions, including the greater part of Strathnaver, and a considerable portion of Sutherland, and they were then of no ordinary power and consideration among the Highland Clans.† Angus Dubh attacked Donald, Lord of the Isles, with great impetuosity at Dingwall in 1411,‡ when he invaded Ross, but many of the MacKays were slain, and Angus was taken prisoner; he married the daughter of the Lord of the Isles, and obtained his release. In 1426, Angus invaded Caithness, he was amongst the Chiefs arrested by King James I. at Inverness in 1427, and is mentioned as the leader of 4,000 men.§ Angus was released, but his eldest son Neill was sent as a hostage to the Bass Rock, whence he was called Neill Bhasse or Wasse.|| During Neill's imprisonment, Morgan and Neill MacNeill MacKay (nephews of Houcheon Dubh) invaded Strathnaver with a party of Sutherland-men. The old Chief Angus Dubh gave the command of his men to his natural son, John Aberigh, and a battle was fought at Drum-na-Coub in 1428, resulting in the defeat of the invaders, and the death of Neill and Morgan. Angus Dubh MacKay was carried to the field to search for the bodies of his cousins, but was killed by an arrow from a Sutherland-man.¶ Neill was released from the Bass in 1437; he ravaged Caithness and died soon afterwards. His son Angus joined the Keiths in an invasion of Caithness in 1438, and defeated the inhabitants of Blar-Tannie.\*\* He was burnt to death in the Church of Tabert by the Ross-shire-men in 1442.†† His eldest son, John Riabhach, invaded Ross-shire in 1487, and slew Ross of Balnagowan with others at Aldy-Charrish. John was succeeded by his brother Y Roy MacKay, who apprehended his nephew, Sutherland of Dilred, after the murder of Alexander Dunbar, and obtained a Charter of his lands from King James IV. His son John invaded Sutherland in 1517, but was defeated by Alexander Sutherland, natural brother of the Countess, assisted by Uilleam MacSheumais, MhicChruner, the Chief of the Clàn Gunn‡‡. John died in 1529, and was succeeded by his brother Donald, who led a very turbulent life, and died in 1550. His son Y MacKay got back his father's lands from Huntly, to whom they had been granted by the Crown. After constantly ravaging Sutherland, he surrendered to Queen Mary in 1556. After his release, he in-

\* Skene, vol. ii., p. 289.

† *Ibid.*, p. 290.

‡ Browne, vol. i., p. 155.

§ Skene, vol. ii., p. 291.

|| Browne, vol. i., p. 165.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 168.

\*\* *Ibid.*, p. 169. The Keiths belonged to Caithness and were very turbulent.

†† Douglas's "Peerage."

‡‡ The Gunns were a Celtic Clan settled in Caithness from the twelfth century. One of their Chiefs was Coroner (or Justiciary) for the district; his son James, in consequence of perpetual feuds with the Keiths, removed to Sutherland, and from him the Chiefs took the name of MacSheumais or MacHamish. They are still numerous in Sutherlandshire, and Gunn of Rhives is the Chief.

vaded Skibo and burnt Dornoch; he died in 1571. His son\* Houcheon, or Hugh, gave his submission to the Earl of Sutherland, and was sent by him in 1589 against the Earl of Caithness, whom he defeated; he died in 1614. His son, Sir Donald MacKay of Far, was knighted by King James VI. in 1616. In 1626 he took over 3,000 men to assist Count Mansfelt in Germany; he was created a Baronet in 1627 and Lord Reay the following year. He brought ships and arms from Denmark for the service of King Charles I. and was made prisoner at Newcastle in 1644; he obtained his release after the battle of Kilsyth, in 1645, and retired to Denmark, where he died in 1649. His eldest son, John, second Lord Reay, joined Thomas MacKenzie of Pluscardine (Lord Seaforth's brother) for the service of King Charles II. in 1649, and was taken prisoner at Balveny by the Earl of Sutherland.† Donald, Master of Reay,‡ predeceased his father; George, third Lord Reay, succeeded his grandfather in 1700; he raised his Clan in support of the Government in 1715, 1717, and 1745, and died in 1748. His eldest son, the fourth Lord Reay, died in 1761, and his two sons became successively the fifth and sixth barons, the last was succeeded in 1797§ by his cousin Eric MacKay, son of George MacKay of Skibo, son of the third Lord. The seventh Lord was succeeded in 1847, by his brother the present Lord Reay.

The strength of the Clan in 1745 was 800.|| Their badge is the Bullrush.¶

Their number in 1860 is estimated at 23,840.\*\*

\* Another son of Y MacKay was Donald MacKay of Scoury, grandfather of the celebrated General Hugh MacKay; he commanded the Scot's Brigade, in the service of the States General in 1685, and accompanied the Prince of Orange to England at the Revolution of 1688. In 1689 he was appointed Major-General of William III.'s army in Scotland. After his defeat at Killiecrankie, he served with distinction in Scotland (where he built Fort William), and subsequently in Ireland; he was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, 1692. His grandson, Colonel of the Dutch MacKay Regiment (which took its name from his father), left an only daughter, who married General Prevost; he obtained license to bear the name and arms of MacKay in addition to his own.

† Browne, vol. ii., p. 27.

‡ The second Lord Reay's second son Eneas was a Brigadier-General in the Dutch service. His grandson, Eneas, a Colonel in the Dutch service, had four sons, the three eldest died without issue, and the fourth, Baron Barthold MacKay, was grandfather of the present Baron Donald MacKay.

§ In 1795 the Reay Fencibles, 800 strong, were embodied; they were quartered in Ireland till they were disbanded, in 1802. (Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. ii., p. 388.)

|| Stewart's "Highlanders," vol. i., p. 26.

¶ Robertson's "Highlanders," p. 26.

\*\* Registrar-General for Scotland's Report, 1864.





SERJT. JAMES SUTHERLAND.  
*3rd Suthd. R.V., Dall, Brora,  
 Sutherlandshire.*

ADAM SUTHERLAND.  
*Gordon Bush, Strath Brora,  
 Sutherlandshire.*

NEIL MACKAY.  
*Hope Durness.  
 Sutherlandshire.*



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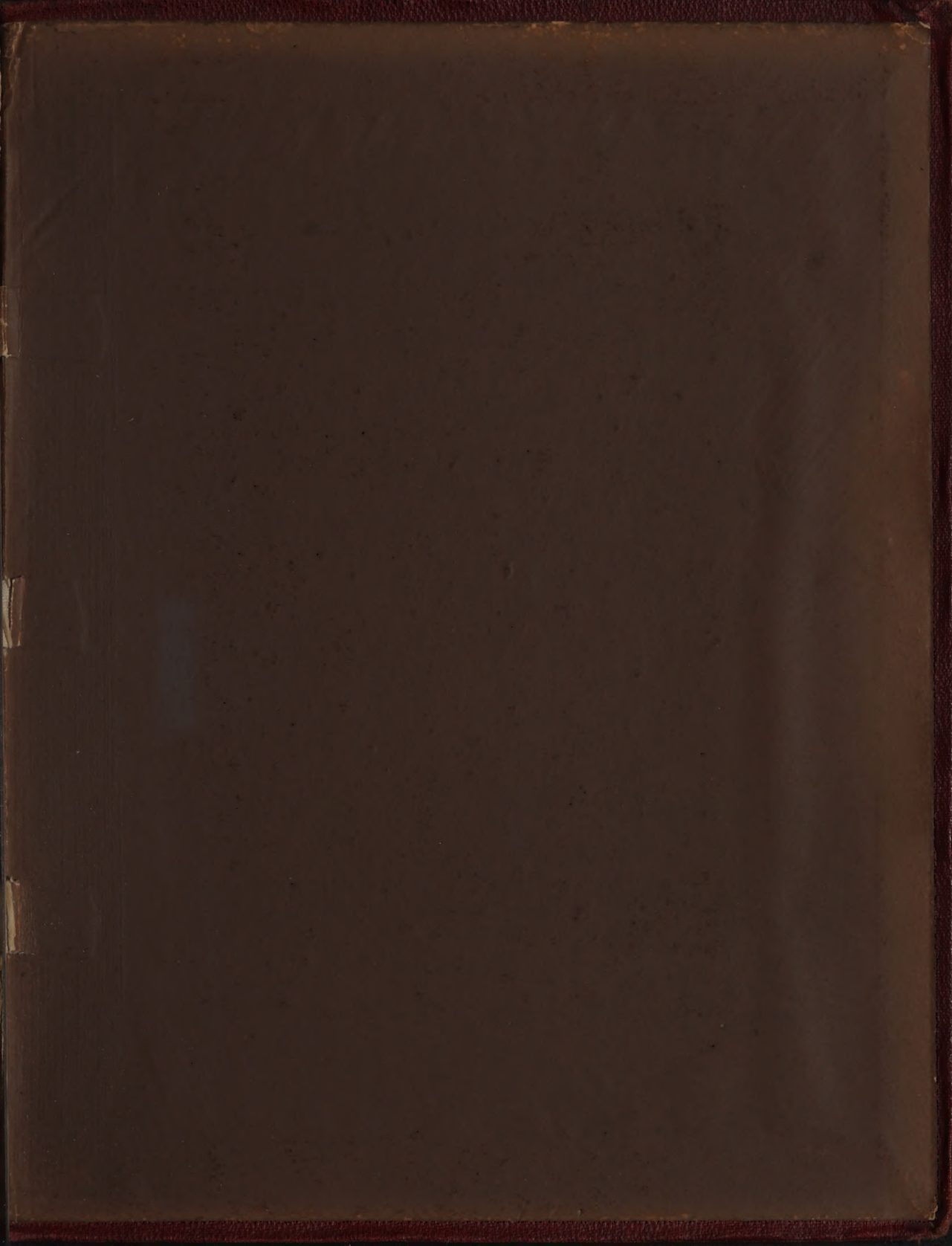














THE COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED